North Carolina Collection

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

VOL. XIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., DECEMBER 28, 1863. [NO. 1292.]

PRINTED MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.

EDWARD J. HALE & SONS.

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $6 00, paid in advance.

For the Weekly OBSERVER $4 00 per annum, paid in advance.

☞ ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for $2 per square of 16 lines for the first, and one dollar for each succeeding publication. Advertisements not exceeding a half square (eight lines) $1 for the first and 50 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements continued *inside*, charged as new advertisements.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances. Jan'y 1, 1858.

WM. McL. McKAY,

Attorney at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Robeson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his hands.

Oct. 17, 1859. 58-tf

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in Groceries,

AND IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Hardware and Cutlery, Swedes Iron, &c.,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

July 2, 1861. 36tf

JOS. UTLEY,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Jan'y 10, 1863. 93-tf

JOHNSON, WILLIAMS & CO.,

SALT MAKERS.

WE have thirty (30) pans now in operation nine miles east of Wilmington. Parties wishing to supply themselves with salt, can be furnished by applying to A. Johnson, Jr., Agent at Fayetteville, to E. Page, manager at the works, or to

J. M. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent.

Fayetteville, Nov 20, 1862. 81tf

WANTED.

2,500 BUSHELS WHEAT,
1,500 " CORN.

Persons having the above articles to sell will receive the highest Cash price by calling on Mr. M. Thomason, at the Merchant Mills, Fayetteville, or on the subscriber at his old stand on Market Square.

ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.

Nov. 5, 1862. 75tf

ARMY HARNESS.

I AM prepared to manufacture all kinds of Wagon Harness for Army use. I tan my leather and can give good bargains. Agents will do well to send their orders to me as they shall have prompt attention, and sent off in quick dispatch. JOHN CARTER.

Goldston P. O., Chatham Co., N. C., } 34tf
June 13, 1862. }

200 lbs. Gum Arabic for sale by

J. R. LEE.

Oct. 15. 69tf

SALT! SALT!!

25 SACKS for sale by

ROBERT MITCHELL.

Dec. 22. 88-tf

TOBACCO.

190 BOXES VIRGINIA TOBACCO, various grades, for sale on consignment, by

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

May 23. 31tf

Sole Leather wanted.

2000 LBS. of heavy well tanned SOLE LEATHER, suitable for Belting. Apply to

D. MURPHY.

Fayetteville, April 14. 20tf

Wanted to Purchase,

WESTERN RAIL ROAD STOCK;
Bank Notes;
Gold and Silver;
North Carolina Treasury Notes (Fundable;)
" " " $1 and $2;
" " Bonds, old and new;
County of Cumberland Bonds;
Town of Fayetteville Bonds;
Greensboro' $1 and $2 Certificates;
Confederate 7 and 8 per cent. Bonds;
Coupons of $15,000,000 loan;
" of Town and County Bonds;
" of old North Carolina Bonds;

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Oct. 12, 1863. 71tf

Spun Cotton Exchanged for Lard.

WE will give Spun Cotton in part payment for LARD delivered at my Factory on Person St.

A. McLAUCHLIN.

LARD OIL.—A very fine article, for sale at my Factory. A. McLAUCHLIN.

BAR AND TOILET SOAP.—For sale at my Factory. A. McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1863. 63-6mpd

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1863.

LEAD WANTED.—I wish to purchase Lead for this Department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pounds of LEAD.

THOS. D. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
69-tf In charge of Ordnance.

Administrator's Notice.

THE subscriber having at December Term, 1862, of the County Court of Cumberland, qualified as Administrator upon the Estate of Neill G. McNeill, dec'd, notifies all persons having claims against the Estate to present them within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Debtors are requested to make prompt payment.

HECTOR McNEILL, Adm'r.

Dec. 10, 1862. 85-

THE DIXIE PRIMER,

FOR the Little Folks. A further supply at wholesale at retail by

E. J. HALE & SONS.

OIL AND LAMP BLACK.

TANNERS' and LUBRICATING OIL.
LAMP BLACK in barrels. For sale by

JOS. R. BLOSSOM & CO.,
Wilmington, N. C.

March 7. 6-tf

Mount Vernon Female Seminary,

At Mt. Vernon Mineral Springs, Chatham County.

1st Session to commence 28th Sept.

TERMS:

Higher Eng. Branches per session of 20 weeks,	$50 00
Academic Class,	40 00
Music and Painting, each,	40 00
Latin, French and Drawing, each,	20 00
School Room expenses,	2 50

Board $50 per month, or $10 per month *if* paid in provisions at old prices.

Rev. WM. HOOPER, } Principals.
T. C. HOOPER, }

Address "St. Lawrence P. O."

Sept. 8. 62tf

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

THE FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS of this Road leave Fayetteville daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, A. M., and returning leave Egypt at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Cattle and Horse Train MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

By order JNO. M. ROSE,
Tress'r and Gen'l Trans. Ag't.

Jan. 22, 1863. 97tf

From and after this date the Steamer A. P. HURT will leave at 8 o'clock, A. M., on Monday and Thursday.

JOS. A. WORTH,
April 6—17tf] Ag't C. F. Steam Boat Co.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

I WILL open the EAGLE HOTEL for the reception of Guests the first of June, and I hope to be able to entertain from seventy-five to a hundred persons during the Summer.

In connection with this large Hotel, I have a number of Hacks, Carriages, Buggies and Saddle Horses that my guests can get at a minute's notice.

J. M. BLAIR,
Proprietor Eagle Hotel, Asheville, N. C.

May 13, 1863. 31-ypd

NOTICE.

THE two firms of B. G. WORTH & CO., and WORTH & DANIEL have combined, and will continue the

General Commission and Forwarding Business,

At the old stand of T. C. & B. G. Worth, as successors to that concern, under the style of WORTH & CO. By prompt and faithful attention to business they hope to retain the liberal patronage bestowed on each when doing business separately.

Orders for Salt promptly executed at market price.

WORTH & CO

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 8, 1863. 73-3m

B. G. WORTH. D. G. WORTH. N. G. DANIEL.

WORTH & CO.,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Oct. 16, 1863. 73-12m

WANTED, for the Hospital at Fort Fisher, POULTRY, Chickens, Butter and other delicacies for the sick Soldiers at this Hospital. Persons having these articles can obtain the market price on application to the subscriber at his old stand or at Mr. J. W. Powers's on Hay Street.

R. E. HEIDE, Gen'l Ag't.

Aug. 25. 58-tf

The Cedar Falls Bobbin Co. are now prepared to furnish, at short notice, all kinds of BOBBINS, SPOOLS and QUILLS, &c., suitable for Woolen and Cotton Mills.

J. M. ODELL, Agent.

Cedar Falls, N. C., July 9, 1863. 86-6mpd

To Cotton Planters.

I HAVE been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, Chief Agent for the purchase of Cotton for the Confederate Government within the State of North Carolina, and will pay for the same in 7 per cent. Bonds or Cash.

Sub-Agents visiting the different parts of the State, buying in my name, will have written certificates of appointment.

By order of the Secretary of the Treasury, all Coiton purchased by myself or my agents, on and after the 18th day of March 1863, will be paid for in 7 per cent. Bonds or Cash, and not 8 per cent. Bonds as stated in a former advertisement. Up to that time, however, the 8 per cent. bonds will be furnished as stated.

Patriotic citizens are now offered an opportunity to aid the Government by selling to it their Cotton rather than to private capitalists.

LEWIS S. WILLIAMS.

Charlotte, March 24, 1863. [c. p.] 14tf

WANTED,

BANK NOTES of North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and Georgia.

Also, North Carolina six per cent. Fundable Notes.

Also, North Carolina six per cent. Bonds, new issue.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
Brokers, Raleigh, N. C.

March 9. 9tf

The Star Foundry

IS again in full operation. Having in my employment competent workmen, I am prepared to execute work at the shortest notice and for a reasonable charge.

M. A. BAKER.

Fayetteville, Aug. 18, 1863. 56tf

Cotton Yarn for Wool.

NOTICE is hereby given that after this date (except in cases where we have bargained for Wool according to the terms of our advertisement of the 30th of May, which terms are now revoked,) we will give 1 bundle of Cotton Yarn for 4 lbs. of Wool unwashed, or 3 lbs. washed and picked. This change is made at the instance of the Quartermaster at Raleigh, in order to make the terms of exchange uniform throughout the State. GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, June 29, 1863. 41tf

GRIND STONES FOR SALE.

THE undersigned have taken the Agency for the sale of Messrs. W. B. Farrar & Co.'s Grind Stones, and have now on hand sizes running from 18X2½ inches to 6 feet by 11 inches; and can have cut at short notice ANY SIZES wanted. Persons in want of Grind Stones will please correspond with the undersigned, who will fill orders promptly and guarantee the quality of the grit as represented.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, May 27, 1863. 32-tf

Palma Christi Beans.

THE subscriber will pay the highest cash prices for any quantity of Palma Christi Beans.

J. A. WORTH.

Fayetteville, Oct. 9. 67-tf

Soldiers' Claims.

AT the request and for the convenience of those interested, the undersigned has agreed to collect all the claims of *deceased* and *discharged* soldiers, and of *soldiers on furlough*, that may be placed in his hands.

Having had an experience of near 20 years in prosecuting claims against the *United States* Government, as well as against the Confederate States, he is perfectly familiar with every variety of claims, and can make as early collection as the large number now on file will admit.

A moderate fee will be charged to cover cost, postage, stationery, &c.

Apply in person or address by letter,

JNO. M. ROSE.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 14, 1863. 72-3mpd

WANTED

TO hire for the year 1864, a number one COOK, for which a liberal price will be paid. Address T, at this Office. Also a good NURSE.

Nov'r 30, 1863. 85tf

33,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be sold in Lake City, on Thursday the 21st of January, A. D. 1864, the following property, sequestrated by a decree of the Confederate States Court for the District of Florida:

20,000 acres of Land, known as the Flemming Grant, situated in Brevard county, Florida, on Indian River, in T 30 S, R 37 E; T 30 S, R 38 E; T 31 S, R 38 E; T 31 S, R 37 E: Property of Bernard, of Boston.

12,180 acres of Land in Brevard county, known as the Gomez Grant, in T 33 S, R 41 E; T 38 S, R 42 E; T 39 S, R 42 E; T 40 S, R 42 E; T 40 S, R 43 E; T 41 S, R 41 43: Property of Gomez, Gomez & Gomez.

560 acres of Land in Hernando county, Florida, comprising the E ½ of N E ¼ of Sec 23; the W ½ of N W ¼ of Sec 26; E ½ of N E ¼ of Sec 27; E ½ of N W ¼, and E ½ of S W ¼, and S E ¼ of Sec 28, T 22 S, R 19 E: Property of Thos J Parsons.

158 acres of Land in Brevard, near county site, Lots No 2 and 8 of Sec 29, T 36 S, R 41 E: Property of Philip Hernalles.

200 acres in Hillsborough county, Florida, N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec 3, T 31 S, R 22 E, and N W ¼ of S E ¼; S ½ of S E ¼; and N E ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec 3, T 31 S, R 22 E: Property of heirs of Luther Wilson.

160 acres of Land in Hillsborough county, Florida, N W ¼ of Sec 13, T 27 S, R 20 E: Property of Atwater, Mulford & Co.

Block No 38; N ½ of Water Lot No 11; and Lot No —, Block 35: Lots 1, 2, and 4, in Block 12; Lot No 5, in block 17:

1 Steam Saw and Grist Mill,

on block No 38, in the city of Tampa:

80 acres of Land, in Hillsboro' county, Florida, N ½ of N W ¼ of Sec 5, T 38 S, R 20 E: Property of Arthur Bell.

Terms—CASH.

The above Lands comprise some of the best in Florida, and offer a fine opportunity for profitable investment.

Information can be had by addressing Ferdinand McLeod, Confederate States District Attorney, at Lake City, Florida, and E W Thompson, at Tampa, Florida.

E. M. THOMPSON, Receiver.

F. McLEOD, Con. States Att'y.

Oct. 21, 1863 78-is

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber his negro man CALEB color dark, age 28 years, slow spoken and motion, supposed to be in the neighborhood of St. Paul's, Robeson county, where he has a wife. The above reward will be paid for his delivery in any Jail where I can get him JAS. T. PETTEWAY.

Wilmington, Nov. 23, 1863 85-3m

Young's Arithmetical Dictionary,

EMBRACING a system of Arithmetic, Ready Reckoner, Interest Calculator, Book Keeping, Forms, &c.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

Dec'r 16.

THE NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NOW in the tenth year of successful operation, with growing capital and firmer hold upon public confidence, continues to insure the lives of all healthy persons from 14 to 60 years of age, for one year, for seven years, and for life—all life members sharing in the profits

All slaves from 10 to 60 years of age are insured for one year or for five years for two thirds their value.

All losses are punctually paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

For further information the public is referred to Agents of the Company in all parts of the State, and to

R. H. BATTLE, Secretary, Raleigh.
E. J. HALE, Agent at
Jan'y 1859. Fayetteville, N. C

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital in Premium Notes amounts to	$267,688 26
Cash on hand and other assets,	5,077 35
Total,	$272,765 61

The Company have paid all losses promptly, and have never made an assessment on their premium notes. Total losses paid, $29,682 69

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
D. A. RAY, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Lilly,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	S. J. Hinsdale,
S. T. Hawley,	Wm. McLaurin,
Nathan A. Stedman,	T. S. Lutterloh,
C. B. Mallett,	A. W. Steel,
James Kyle,	J. G. Cook,
A. A. McKethan,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
J. D. Williams,	R. F. Brown, } Wilm'gton.
S. W. Tillinghast.	A. E. Hall, }

Ian Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Traveling Agents

☞ The Company invite applications.

May 28, 1861. 21-

A GEM!

The New Style, Small,
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,
AT
Vanorsdell's Gallery.

ART.

Woodward's Solar Camera.

PHOTOGRAPHS can be had at Vanorsdell's Skylight Gallery, Hay street, opposite Marble Yard, Fayetteville, N. C.: plain, retouched, colored, in water colors, oil and pastile; from small to life size. Ambrotypes, Melaneotypes, and all other styles of Pictures pertaining to the Art. Also, Gilt Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass for very large pictures—as large as 26 by 36 inches. Cord and Tassels for hanging pictures; Instruments, Stock and Chemicals for sale low for cash. Life size colored Photographs made from small pictures.

Having permanently located here I hope to merit your patronage. I would also return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on me heretofore by the good people of Fayetteville and vicinity.

O. M. VANORSDELL,
Photographist and Proprietor.

Dec'r 20, 1860 77

Marble Factory,

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1860 84-

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, both having entered the military service of the Confederate States of America, hereby give notice to their old customers and friends, that they have appointed John D. Starr and John D. Williams, of this place, their attorneys to collect either separately or conjointly all moneys due them either by account or note, and otherwise to attend to their business generally during their absence. They respectfully ask all persons indebted to them to call as promptly as possible on their agents and make payment.

STARR & WILLIAMS.

Sept. 19, 1861. 59-tf

Confederate Tax, Robeson County.

THE Assessors of Confederate Taxes for the County of Robeson, with the Collector, will meet the Tax payers at the following times and places for the purpose of assessing Neat Cattle, (including all cattle except Oxen actually used in producing crops.) Also Horses and Mules not used on farms, and to receive the lists of crops of corn, potatoes, &c., not already listed, and also of all incomes and profits as required by the 8th section of the Tax Act. The Collector will be prepared to receive the Taxes on the value of Neat Cattle and all other Taxes due at that time:

Regan's, Wednesday Jan'y 6th, 1864
St. Paul's, Thursday Jan'y 7th.
Lumber Bridge, Friday Jan'y 8th.
Randalsville, Saturday Jan'y 9th.
Col. P. P. Smith's, Monday Jan'y 11th.
Alfordsville, Tuesday Jan'y 12th.
Thompson's, Wednesday, Jan'y 13th.
White House, Thursday Jan'y 14th.
Sterling's Mills, Friday Jan'y 15th.
Scaly's, Saturday Jan'y 16th.
Lumberton, Monday Jan'y 18th.
Wishart's, Tuesday Jan'y 19th.
Back Swamp, Wednesday Jan'y 20th.
Burnt Swamp, Thursday Jan'y 21st.

All tax payers are earnestly requested to attend promptly with their lists made out, and avoid the penalties of the law.

J. T. POPE,
D. S. MORRISON, } Assessors.

Nov'r 25, 1863. 86-5w

FAYETTEVILLE WATER WORKS,

CITIZENS of the Town will be furnished with the Water at the following rates, the payments in every instance to be made semi-annually in advance, beginning with the 1st of October, 1863:

For Hotels, $75 to $100 per annum.

Livery and Hotel Stables,	$30
Bar Rooms and Eating Houses,	30
Banks,	30
Private Boarding Houses,	40
Dwelling Houses,	$15 to 25
Stores and Shops,	$10 to 15
Drug Stores,	25
Barber's Shops,	25
Lawyers' and Doctors' Offices,	10

Wagoners from the country, and all transient persons, are priviledged to use the water gatis.

JOHN W. BAKER, Jr.,
Sup't Fayetteville Water Works.

Dec. 3. 86-6w

LIST OF CHARGES FOR PASSENGERS.

ON and after Monday next the following rates of Passage will be charged:

DOWN.

From Fayetteville to Wilmington,	$20 00
" " " Elizabeth,	10 00
" " " White Hall,	13 00
" " " Kelly's Cove,	14 00
" " " All points below,	20 00

SECOND CLASS, OR DECK.

From Fayetteville to Wilmington,	$10 00
" " " Elizabeth,	5 00
" " " Whitehall,	7 00
" " " Kelly's Cove,	8 00
" " " All points below,	10 00

UP.

From Wilmington to Fayetteville,	$20 00
" " " Kelly's Cove,	9 00
" " " White Hall,	11 00
" " " Elizabeth,	13 00
" " " Prospect Hall,	15 00
" " " All points above,	20 00

SECOND CLASS, OR DECK.

From Wilmington to Fayetteville,	$10 00
" " " Kelly's Cove,	6 00
" " " White Hall,	9 00
" " " All points above,	10 00

☞ Second Class or Deck Passengers must stay on lower deck or pay full price, or same as First Class.

☞ An extra charge will be made for Way Passengers getting into Berths during day time, and for occupying a Berth with their boots or shoes on, at the discretion of the Captain.

J. A. WORTH, for C. F. St'm B't Co.
R. M. ORRELL, for St'rs Kate and Sun.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Nov. 23, 1863. 84-tiJ

Hillsboro' Military Academy.

THE Sixth Academic year of this Institution will begin on Wednesday, Feb'y 3d, 1864.

For circulars and information apply to

Maj. WM. M. GORDON, Sup't.

Hillsboro', N. C., Nov. 21, 1863. 84-3m

ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care.

Oct. 20, 1863. 74tf

Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory,
Nov. 12, 1863.

$100 BOUNTY.

Wanted, 100 Mounted Riflemen.

AUTHORITY having been granted by the War Department to raise a Company of Mounted Riflemen for service in this vicinity, notice is hereby given that recruits to the number of 100 *non-conscripts* will be received for this service. Each recruit will be required to furnish a serviceable horse, for which he will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay $12 per month. *Written permission* will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is under the conscript age.

Each recruit must bring with him a blanket or bed spread, and come prepared to remain.

Apply to Capt. MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the Arsenal F. L. CHILDS,
80tf] Major C. S. A. Comd'g Post.

After this date I will pay 12½ Cents per pound for rags, or the highest market price, delivered in Fayetteville, or at my mills on Rockfish.

D. MURPHY.

July 28, 1863. 50tf

FOR RENT.

ON the 1st Jan'y will be rented publicly at the market house a good dwelling house and lot on the north west corner of the Court House square—on Rowan street. A house containing two rooms on Gillespie street. Also the office at the bridge known as Eccles's office, and a lot on the creek. D. McLAURIN.

Dec. 14. 89-tiJ

FOR SALE.

1200 ACRES of PINE LAND in Harnett county, situate about equi-distant between Upper and Lower Little Rivers, being about 3 miles from each, on the West side of the Atkins Road. Apply to

HUGH McLEAN,
Buie's Creek P. O., Harnett Co., N. C.

Dec'r 12, 1863 89-3w

EQUITY SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity, obtained at Fall Term, A. D. 1863, I will offer at public sale, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 29th day of December 1863, the RESIDENCE of the late Miss Mary Murphy, situate on Person Street in said Town, adjoining the residence of Duncan McNeill and Mrs Mary A Fuller. Terms cash.

W. A. HUSKE, C. & M. E.

Dec'r 8, 1863 88ts

POTASH.

25 CASKS extra quality home-made POTASH on hand, put up in excellent packages of 3 to 350 lbs each, made in Richmond county by a party who understands the business. Orders are solicited.

WORTH & CO., Agents,
Wilmington, N. C., Dec'r 8, 1863. 89-10tpd

TAX NOTICE.

THE Tax Collector and the Assessors for the County of Bladen, will meet the Tax Payers at the following times and places for the purpose of assessing the Neat Cattle, Horses and Mules, and also to receive the list of Tax in Kind that has not been given in:

At Maysville, on Monday Jan'y 4th, 1864
White Oak, on Tuesday Jan'y 5th.
Beaver Dam, on Wednesday Jan'y 6th.
Reaves's, on Thursday Jan'y 7th.
Colly, on Friday Jan'y 8th.
Elizabethtown, on Saturday Jan'y 9th.

All persons must attend and pay their Taxes. Those failing to do so will be required to pay the penalties prescribed by law. J. A. ROBESON,

Tax Collector for Bladen County, N. C.

Dec'r 14, 1863 90-tipd

NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS NAVAL DEFENCES, N. C.,
WILMINGTON, Dec. 16th, 1863.

THE following Circular from the Bureau of Conscription is published by order of the officer commanding the Naval Defences of North Carolina, for the information of Conscripts and persons liable to Conscription:

Confederate States of America,
BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION,
Richmond, March 24, 1863.

CIRCULAR ORDER.

THE attention of officers having charge of conscripts, is directed to section 2 of the act of Congress, approved October 24, 1862, which is as follows:

Sec. 2. That if any person who has been or is about to be enrolled for service in the army, shall, at any time before being assigned to any company, declare to the enrolling or commanding officer that he prefers being enrolled for service in the navy or marine corps, it shall be the duty of the said officer to enroll such person for the service which he may prefer, and to transmit to the Secretary of the Navy a list of the persons so enrolled.

The Superintendent directs that this provision of the law be observed, and that reports be made accordingly.

Whenever any officer of the Navy, designated by the Navy Department, shall present himself for the purpose, any officer in charge of conscripts will cause them to be mustered in presence of such officer of the Navy, in order that they may be offered the alternative of entering naval service.

By order of Brig. Gen. G. J. Rains, Superintendent.

91-6w] A. JONES, Lt. Col., A. A. G.

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL sell at Clinton, on the 26th of December next, the LAND belonging to Henry Gregory, dec'd, containing 240 acres. The place is five miles Southeast of Clinton. There are good Dwelling Houses and all necessary out houses; one Mill Site. The water is very good. There is also 250 acres of the same tract of land belonging to Thomas J. Chestnut, which can be bought on reasonable terms, and will be sold on the same day. All in Sampson county.

WILLIAM GREGORY, Adm'r.

Nov'r 22, 1863 88-5tpd

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his PLANTATION, containing 631 acres, with 225 or 250 acres of cleared Land, and in one and a half miles of Lumberton Depot, W. C. & R. R. R. On the premises is a two story DWELLING and all necessary out houses, an Orchard of six hundred Apple Trees; and convenient to Churches and School. J. R. McLAURIN.

Dec'r 7, 1863 88-9tpd

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Isham Carver, sen'r, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the Estate of his Testator, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

ARCH'D McLEAN, Ex'r.

Further Notice.

THE NEGROES belonging to the Estate of the late Isham Carver, dec'd, will be hired out on Tuesday the 5th Jan'y next, at the residence of Mrs. L. A. W. Carver. Terms made known at hiring.

A. McLEAN, Ex'r.

Dec'r 9, 1863 89th

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed Administratrix with the Will annexed, of the late Mrs. Sarah Ann Butler, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the Estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

L. A. W. CARVER, Adm'x.

FURTHER NOTICE.

THE Negro Slaves belonging to the Estate of the late Mrs. Sarah Ann Butler, dec'd, will be hired out at the residence of the subscriber on TUESDAY the 5th day of Jan'y next. Terms made known at hiring.

L. A. W. CARVER,
Adm'x of Sarah Ann Butler, dec'd.

Dec'r 14. 89ts

NEGROES FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the County Court of Cumberland county, the subscriber as Commissioner appointed for said purpose, will expose to public sale, at the late residence of Robert McPhail, dec'd, known as the old "Flea Hill" muster ground, on the Raleigh road, on the 5th day Jan'y next, SEVEN NEGROES, 1 man aged 19, 1 boy aged 14, 1 boy aged 6, 1 woman aged 40, 1 girl 16, 1 girl 14, 1 girl 12. Terms at sale.

WM. J. McPHAIL, Com'r.

Dec'r 14, 1863 89-tspd

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1863.

ON motion, Reuben King, Sheriff of Robeson county, read aloud in open Court the following lands which he proposes to sell for the Taxes due thereon for the year 1862:

85 acres listed by F. C. Watson, Gum Swamp, tax $1 23; 350 acres listed by James R. Ashley, Hog Swamp, 5 16; 100 acres listed by Roberson Singletary, Elizabeth road, 2 32; 85 acres listed by John Graham, George's Marsh, 83 cts. (From the Minutes.)

89-ts] JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clerk.

WANTED,

A MAN to take charge of a Carding Room in a Cotton Factory. Apply at this Office, by note addressed to McD. & Son.

Dec'r 9, 1863. 88-19tpd

NEGRO HIRE.

I WILL HIRE OUT on SATURDAY the 2d day of January 1864, at the late residence of William McKay, deceased, near Floral College, Robeson county, all the Negroes belonging to said estate for the year 1864. At the same time and place I will sell to the highest bidder two or three likely negroes. Persons wishing to hire or purchase will do well to attend. Terms at sale.

All persons having claims against said estate will please present them on that day.

M. McRAE, Adm'r.

Dec. 11, 1863. 89-tistJ

Egypt Coal Mine.

THE undersigned were, at the November Term of the Confederate Court, District of North Carolina, appointed Managers of the Egypt Coal Mine property, and have entered into copartnership for the purpose of mining and selling Coal, and solicit orders for the same in any desired quantity. Orders for any amount can be supplied on short notice. The Coal from this property is undoubtedly the best in the Confederate States. Applications may be made to Chas. B. Mallett, Fayetteville, N. C., or James Browne, Charleston, S. C.

CHARLES B. MALLETT.
JAMES BROWNE.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 20, 1863. 96tf

Blank Warrants sale for at this Office

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CALDWELL RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the citizens of Caldwell county held at the Court House in Lenoir, on Saturday Nov. 21st 1863,

On motion, E. W. Jones, Esq. was called to the chair and Dr. J. M. Spainhour appointed Secretary.

The chairman explained the objects of the meeting: "The relief of Soldiers' families," and on motion appointed a Committee of five to draft resolutions and report: The chairman appointed R. L. Patterson, Esq., Col. J. C. Harper, W. A. Ballew, H. C. Hamilton and J. M. Conly, Esqrs.

During the time the committee were out, the subscription list was brought forward, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather it was found that more than four thousand dollars had been subscribed.

The committee returned and were represented by R. L. Patterson Esq. in a very appropriate address, setting forth the happy effect that our undertaking would have in the army and at home, &c. After which the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

The Association about to be formed shall be known as the "Caldwell Relief Association." The operations will commence so soon as the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars shall have been subscribed in good faith. The purposes are to relieve the *destitute* wherever found within the limits of our County, but most especially to care for the families of our brave soldiers. To the wisdom of the officers of the Association will be confided such other acts of charity as they may deem necessary and appropriate.

Most benevolent associations voluntarily formed are temporary. Perseverance even in well doing is not a shining trait in human nature. We propose to make this association an exception to the general rule, to establish it as a permanent institution during the war. We therefore call upon all good men to aid us; we invite the co-operation of the noble women of our county; we demand in the name of justice and humanity the assistance of our county court; and finally we invoke upon our patriotic efforts the blessing of Almighty God.

Organization.—The Officers of this Association shall consist of a President, Vice President, Treasurer, Secretary and four Directors. The President and Vice President shall be ex-officio members of the Board of Directors.

Duties of the President.—The President shall preside at all meetings of the association and when present at all meetings of the Board of Directors. He must examine and sign all orders upon the Treasurer for either food, clothing, or money, and furthermore must aid with all his ability and influence in carrying out the objects of the association.

Duties of Vice President.—In case of the absence, sickness or death of the President, the Vice President shall act as President; he shall moreover perform such other duties as the President may at his discretion ask at his hands.

Duties of the Treasurer.—The Treasurer shall be a good book keeper, of undoubted integrity, and of tried faithfulness in the performance of duty. He shall keep a book prepared for the purpose, and shall enter fully and faithfully all his receipts and disbursements. He shall provide for the safe keeping of all the clothing, either manufactured or in the original package; of all the moneys, and all other property of the association which may be entrusted to his care. He shall notify the President of all receipts, and shall pay out nothing except upon the President's order, or the Vice President's, when acting in his place; he shall moreover give a bond for the faithful performance of his duty in the sum of two thousand dollars, signed by two good and sufficient securities, and approved by the President of the Association. He shall receive for his services 4 per cent. commission on his receipts, and 2 per cent on his disbursements, to be paid every three months upon order of the President. He shall make out a full statement at each of his pay days, of the resources of the Association, and a full list of the receipts and disbursements, specifying in each instance the object for which payment was made.

Duties of Secretary.—The Secretary shall record in a book kept for the purpose, all the proceedings of the meetings of the Association, and the meetings of the Board of Directors. It shall be his duty to keep a record of all lists returned by the Directors, to enter down all orders of the President upon the Treasurer, all instructions to the Directors and Lady managers. He shall also keep a correct list of all subscribers to this Association; and perform such other duties as the President may require at his hands. He shall receive for his services the sum of three hundred dollars per annum.

Duties of Directors.—It shall be the duty of each Director to obtain as early as possible after organization of this Association, a complete and correct list of all the soldiers, either volunteers or conscripts, living or deceased, who have been enlisted from their District, to learn the number in each of their families, their condition as to pecuniary means, and their probable wants, if any. He is to report this information at the first meeting of the Directors or as soon thereafter as practicable; and if there be any families in a destitute condition, requiring the aid of this association to prevent them from suffering, he is to report the same, and the President will order the Treasurer to furnish such supplies for that District as he and the Board may think necessary.

It shall be the duty of each Director to revise and correct his list monthly, and also to include in his record of destitute families all persons likely to suffer, who are in no wise connected with the army. It shall also be the duty of the Directors to fix a reasonable price, considering the condition of the currency, upon corn, wheat, bacon, leather, wool and cotton yarn, and to appeal in the name of patriotism and humanity to the producers of these articles, to sell their surplus to this Association at the prices fixed by the Board. The Directors, aided by the President, will procure such supplies at suitable points, and forward them as before provided for.

Elections and Meetings.—The officers of the Association shall be elected the 3d Monday in November. In case of failure to elect [illegible] the regularly appointed time, the Directors are to continue in office until their successors can be elected, and in the meantime it shall be their duty to elect temporary officers.

[Continued]

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

DECEMBER 8th, 1863.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—As it has become the fashion of late for some person to blow the horn for the gallant soldiers now in service, I hope you will be kind enough to insert the following account of the acts and doings of the "Robeson Rifle Guards," of the 18th Reg't, N. C. Troops, Co. D:

This company was organized at Lumberton, on the 18th May, 1861, by electing Wm. S. Norment Captain, W. F. French 1st Lieut., O. C. Norment 2d Lieut, Alfred Rowland 3d Lieut. It was the second company formed in the county, and proceeded to Wilmington on the 29th May, where it remained about one week, when it was ordered to Smithville. It soon returned to Wilmington, and was immediately placed in the 8th N. C. Volunteers and joined the other companies composing the regiment at Camp Wyatt. It remained there with the regiment under Col. Jas. D. Radcliff, until Nov. 1861, when the regiment went to Coosawhatchie, S. C., directly after the fall of Port Royal. It was ordered to Newbern in March of the ensuing year, but did not arrive in time to participate in the battle there. Our forces having fallen back, it was stopped at Kinston, where it was shortly after placed in Gen. L. O'B. Branch's Brigade and reorganized, preparatory to leaving for Virginia, by electing M. C. Lee Captain, A. H. Moore 1st Lieut., J. B. Rowland 2d Lieut., Neill Townsend, 3d Lieut. The subsequent changes are as follows: Capt Lee resigned on account of a wound received at the battle of Cedar Run, Va.; J. B. Rowland resigned; 1st Lieut. promoted to Capt.; 3d Lt. Neill Townsend promoted 1st Lieut.; Alfred Rowland reappointed 2d Lieut.; Serg't A. A. Inman 3d Lieut. Gen. Branch's command left N. C. for Va., and arrived at Gordonsville 8th May, 1862; it was then ordered to reinforce Gen. Jackson, but was ordered back about the time it reached the base of the Blue Ridge, and on the 27th the company first met the vandal foe at Hanover C. H., and though defeated, were not conquered; and beside the cold corpses of their gallant dead the company determined to avenge them. How well they performed their duty to those dead heroes, their homes and country, the bleaching bones of its noble members who fell with the glorious battle cry given them by the loved ones at home, "Decremas aut vincere aut mori," will truly testify. Since that fatal day that motto has been proudly carried to the charge, amid the groans and shrieks of the dying, and while every destructive missile which Yankee ingenuity has invented made it seem as if the horrid imps of the lower world were holding a carnival around them, but still the god of battle is not appeased, and the remnant of that once gallant band stands proudly now, with flashing eyes, and lips compressed, ready to meet the invading foe whenever he shall dare to appear, and under the leadership of their gallant young Colonel, Jno. D. Barry, who has climbed to the high position he now occupies by distinguished gallantry on many a bloody battle field, and we doubt not but they soon once more will have entwined around their manly brows the laurel wreath of victory. Onward! onward! to conquer or to die, until our independence is achieved, ever in the front, and if it is their fortune to return to their happy homes, they can carry with them the proud consciousness of having done their duty, and their whole duty, to their homes, their country and their God. But if fate decrees that they should fall, they will fall proudly, with their feet to the foe, and their backs to the ground, looking proudly to heaven from the death bed of fame. PINEY WOODS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP NEAR ORANGE C. H., VA., December 18th 1863.

Messrs Editors:—In looking over the proceedings of Congress, I notice that Commissaries and Quartermasters are absorbing the valuable time of that august body, and there seems to be a likelihood of their taking some important steps in regard to these officers. Now, since the pecuniary interest of the government rests, mainly, with these departments, at this time, too great care cannot be taken, on the part of the government, to see that they are conducted honestly and skillfully. But, by some means, some seem to have taken up the idea (particularly Mr. Foote of Tennessee) that whoever is a Commissary or Quartermaster must necessarily be dishonest and cowardly. Mr. Foote almost makes this broad assertion. Now as to the duties or privileges of officers in this department, at post, I know nothing, having been in the field and on active duty since the beginning of the war; but, for these insinuations to be extended to those in the field, who share the vicissitudes of camp life in common with other officers, and whose duties are, at all times, arduous and responsible, is, to say the least, ungenerous. In the first place, Commissaries and Quartermasters, in the field, have almost, without exception, entered service in the ranks, or in the line, and have attained their position, not by a vote of those ignorant of their character and efficiency, but by the recommendations and indirect appointment of their commanding officer; and as it is highly important for every officer to have good and reliable subordinates, it is the natural presumption that the appointment is made with an eye to the honesty, as well as manly character and business qualifications, of the appointed. True, these officers are not generally exposed to the dangers of the battle field; their duty is with the property, both public and private, intrusted to their care, and for which they are pecuniarily responsible. But in all other respects they share with us the hardships of camp life, and are likewise deprived of the comforts and blessings of home and family. I am not myself, as might be supposed from this communication, a staff officer of any rank whatever, nor have I a bosom friend or relation who is; but these uncalled for attack upon those who are doing their country's service, have induced me thus to express my feelings and opinions. JUSTICE.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The office of abstersion and censorship its natural concomitant, is always a thankless one and seldom indulged in by the benevolent; but there are times when silence is an implication of guilt and we are considered as acquiescing in the charges preferred. Bladen county is charged with "not having done for the war what was expected of her," more than once, and publicly. No county in the State has responded more promptly to the call of the country than Bladen, and many young men not only left comfortable homes but fortunes to the care of their negroes, reckless as to their private interest, to take their places as privates in the ranks, where some of them have continued ever since, enduring every hardship of the camp, the insolence of officers, and the murderous yankee *accommodations* of Fort Delaware. No [illegible] by the Southern Confederacy has furnished a more [illegible] officer than our Colonel who fell at the battle of Chancellorsville. And Lt Beatty, a christian gentleman, fell at the second battle of Mannassa, refused [illegible] the commissary department tendered by [illegible]. Holmes, shouldered his musket and died for [illegible] the 2d battle of Mannassa.

[illegible] expenditure of income for the soldiers, and [illegible] done what she could." If there is a [illegible] county, there are no persons abroad [illegible] forward to condemn him than her [illegible] were our source for money, [illegible] since that fountain was [illegible] the fortifications with [illegible] of the cereals. Our in- [illegible] to our property. [illegible] privated themselves [illegible] of the best fur- [illegible] has not a blan- [illegible] a soldier. Our [illegible] to the public.

Except in one instance I do not know of a publication of gifts to the army being made, and then a lady applied to the writer of this article to send a list to the papers and he did what he could to prevent it; she was afraid, as the custom of publishing was so common, that we would be considered as having done nothing, and the gallant woman published it herself and added a patriotic remark. I have a neighbor who has nine sons in the army, all volunteers, 6 feet high, able bodied, with one exception, and all good soldiers. Not one has failed in the hour of battle. I visited the family to ascertain its wants and it set them down at a very small amount. A little girl, a grandchild, was spinning on the big wheel, and was so small that she could not more than reach the spindle. The house was as clean almost as a milk piggin. It was a "home of love," (agapadon) of cheerfulness and industry. The father, a gray headed sire, had gone to the post office to hear from his son, a soldier in Bragg's army, and carried a bag of corn to leave at a mill which intervened; he was tottering under his load when I met him returning "to the loved ones at home." If President Davis had met him and pulled off his hat, the homage would not have been more than his desert.

Our appropriation this year for soldiers' families is $40,000. It is not to be expected that the farmers on the Cape Fear can keep pace with those whose increased per centages are reckoned by hundreds and thousands. It is very easy to look around and see who are making fortunes out of this war, and I for one would be willing to see every man marked who makes one dollar of capital during its continuance. As good citizens we owe every dollar, as a quid pro quo, above necessary expenditures, to the Confederacy; and those who have no kindred sentiments to our gallant army may very well be counted their betrayers and murderers.

A CORPORAL IN THE MILITIA.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT

At a meeting of Co. B, 56th Reg't N. C. Troops, held at Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 10th, 1863, for the purpose of adopting resolutions commemorative of the death of private JOHN SALMON; Daniel A. Buie was called to the Chair, and Lewis D. Burklow requested to act as Sec'y.

On motion, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions, who reported the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That we, the members of Co. B, deem it our duty to pay this tribute of respect to the memory of our departed brother soldier and comrade in arms, private John Salmon, who by the will of Divine Providence, departed this life at Wilkesboro', N. C., on the 2d Dec'r 1863.

Resolved, That while it has pleased God in His providence to call him from our midst and cause his body to lie silent in the grave, we bow with humble submission to His Divine will.

Resolved, That in his death the Confederacy has lost one of her most patriotic sons, who no more will be found standing in the ranks of Southern men contending for the rights of Independence and the land they love so well.

Resolved, That we extend to the family of the deceased our heart-felt sympathy, assuring them that while they weep they weep not alone.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and also a copy to the Fayetteville Observer, N. C. Presbyterian, Biblical Recorder, and Spirit of the Age, with the request that they publish the same.

DANIEL A. BUIE, Ch'm'n.

LEWIS D. BURKLOW, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The youth, I knew and loved him well,
And 'twas at Bristow that he fell.

Corporal E B Branson, son of L. B and L. Branson, of Co. H, 15th Reg't, N. C. Troops, volunteered in May 1861, and was a faithful and kind member of that command until the ill-fated affair at Bristow Station. He had passed through the ordeal of several previous battles, and fell at his post while facing the hail of shot, shell and ball that thinned the ranks so fast at Bristow. He was a young man of much promise, who had received a liberal education, and when the war broke out was reading medicine. His books were laid aside, and bidding his kind parents and lovely sisters good bye, he went as a private in one among the first companies from Alamance. Ah me, the anguish and hot tears that fell from his parents' eyes when they learned that their only son had fallen, and filled a soldier's grave away among strangers. We trust that he rests where the clank and clash of arms will never disturb him more.

A FRIEND.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Killed in battle of Fredericksburg, Va., Dec 13th, 1862, private OREEN LAMB, Co. H, 15th Reg't N. C. Troops. He volunteered in May 1861 for 12 months, and in Dec '61 re-enlisted for 2 years more. He was an honest, sober and industrious youth, and although he made but little noise in the world, if every one had done their duty as promptly as he did, our country would now be in a much better condition than it is. He acted from a sense of duty, and for this reason never complained much of hardships and toilsome marches. He had been in the fights at Dam No 1, Yorktown, Malvern Hill, South Mountain or Boonsboro' and Sharpsburg, and finally fell at Fredericksburg. He never straggled but was always at his post. His mother and brothers and sisters will never forget his kindness to them, nor will the writer ever forget him. He came in contact with none without gaining their love and esteem.

A FRIEND.

Standard please copy.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

GENERAL HOSPITAL No. 6, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 26, 1863.

Messrs. Editors: Permit me through your paper, to acknowledge donations for the Hospital from the following persons: Rev Mr and Mrs Buie, Mrs A Elliott, Mrs Vanorsdell, E J Hale & Sons, Mrs Jesse W Powers, Mrs G W Williams, Mrs Mary McDaniel, Mrs J H Hawley, Mrs E J Hale, Mrs Theopilus Evans, Mrs A A McKethan, Mrs Charles B Mallett, and the Ladies of the "Cumberland Hospital Association."

In behalf of the sick and wounded of the Hospital, I thank them most kindly for their attention and sympathies.

BENJ'N F FREEMEN, Surgeon in charge.

BOOKS OPENED.

BOOKS of SUBSCRIPTION to the CAPITAL STOCK of the Leaksville Mining and Manufacturing Company will be opened immediately in Raleigh under the superintendence of Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., and Kemp P. Battle, Esq., and at Leaksville under the superintendence of Capt. E. Bryan, I. N. Clegg, Esq., and John W. Scott, Esq. THOS. D. HOGG, President Board of Commissioners.

Dec. 22. 92-3t

Bank Stock for Sale.

APPLY to A. McLEAN

Nov 23, 1863. 82-tf

Confederate Tax Notice.

I WILL attend with the Assessors at the office of A. M Campbell in Fayetteville daily from Wednesday the 5th day of January until the 21st to receive the Income Tax due Jan'y 1st, 1864, and the Tax due from Dealers. Dealers will take notice that their Licences expire on the 31st Dec 1863, and they will be required to renew them, and to return the amount of sales for the quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1863.

The Income Tax is payable by each person, joint stock company and corporation, from every occupation, employment or business, whether registered or not, in which they may have been engaged, and from every investment of labor, skill, property or money, and the income and profits derived from any source whatever from Jan'y 1st, 1863, to Jan'y 1864.

The following exemptions from the tax are allowed:

1st. Incomes of and under $500.

2d. Profits or income derived from such products of land as are taxed in kind.

R. W. HARDIE, Dist. Col. for Cumberland county.

Dec'r 12, 1863 89-tf21J

Administration Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, obtained at June Term, 1863, the subscriber as Commissioner of said Court, appointed in the case of James Jenkins, Adm'r of Angus Shaw, vs. the heirs at law of said Shaw, Petition to sell Real Estate, and at September Term 1863, in the case of the same vs the same, petition to sell slaves, will on the 6th day of January, 1864, expose to public sale at the Market House in Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock, M., about 272 acres of Land, situated on both sides of the Wilmington road, about 8 miles from Fayetteville. Being that part of said tract left after laying off and allotting the dower to the widow. Also the following negroes, viz: Jim, aged about 20 years, Nancy, aged 17, and child about 18 months old. Terms at sale.

JAMES JENKINS, Commissioner.

Fayetteville, Nov. 14, 1863. 81

AVON E. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

Wilmington, Jan'y 19, [illegible] 92tf

46th REGIMENT N. C. TROOPS.

HEADQUARTERS 46TH REG'T N. C. T., October 20th, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders, I beg leave respectfully to submit the following report of the part taken by the 46th Reg't N. C. Troops in the late action near Bristow Station on the 14th of this month. The Regiment, Col. E. D. Hall commanding, leaving its bivouac near Warrenton about the hour of 7 A. M., at the head of Gen. Heth's Division, marched in the rear of Gen. Anderson's Division, until the village of New Baltimore was passed, when it turned to the right and in the direction of Bristow. Company A, Capt. McKinney, having been ordered to the front to act as sharpshooters, the column moved forward, the sharpshooters picking up straggling prisoners all the way until within a mile of Bristow Station. At this point the Regiment filed to the right, in order to take its position in the line of battle indicated for the Brigade, it being perpendicular to the road.

The line being formed, moved forward through dense cedar thickets and woods until an open field was reached and passed and another piece of woods but of less depth and density, was reached. While in this field, Capt. McKinney's company, being relieved from duty as sharpshooters, rejoined the Regiment.

Upon arriving at the woods, the line halted, and while halting the enemy advanced upon our right. In reply to a message to the General, notifying him of this movement of the enemy, Col. Hall was informed that Gen. Anderson would be on his right and prevent any advance in that direction. Another message was sent to state that the enemy were still advancing, and that Gen. Anderson was not in sight. A third message of the same purport having been sent, and no orders having been received, and the enemy still advancing, Col. Hall felt it to be his duty in order to protect his Regiment to change front on his first company and form line of battle, perpendicular to that occupied by the Brigade.

This manœuvre, which had to be executed in thick woods, and in front of the enemy, was done with as much promptness, coolness and precision as if it had been at an ordinary battalion drill—and brought us to the edge of the woods and facing the open field through which the enemy were advancing. Skirmishers having been thrown forward, the enemy fell back, and Col. Hall having received orders to do so, resumed his original position in the general line of battle. In a few moments thereafter, the order was given to advance, which was done, the Regiment passing through the woods and into another open field. Through this field, which was a very large one, ran the Orange and Alexandria Railroad nearly parallel to the line of battle, obliqueing from the line somewhat on the extreme right. From the woods to the Railroad was a continuous and decided descent, and from the Railroad to the woods on the opposite side, was the slope of a high ridge, affording beautiful positions for any number of batteries. Moving a little slowly for a few steps, rectifying any errors in the alignment caused in the woods and throwing forward skirmishers, the advance was continued in quick time, until the enemy was discovered most advantageously posted—his infantry behind the Railroad embankment and the artillery on the heights immediately in his rear, and in our front and on our right and left.

Meanwhile the enemy had opened a terrible fire from his infantry, but the men, although fatigued by six successive days' marching, continued to advance steadily and in beautiful line with loud cheers and in the finest spirits. I saw not a man falter or attempt to shrink. The advance was continued until we came within about 250 yards of the Railroad, when the line was halted and commenced firing, the left wing beginning to fire first. Fearing another attack on our right flank, skirmishers had been thrown out in a line perpendicular to the line of battle and moved by flank with the line. Not more than two or three rounds had been fired, when Col. Hall having assumed command of the brigade, in consequence of the wounding of Gen. Cooke, I took command of the regiment. After firing one or two more rounds, the line again moved forward and advanced to within less than seventy-five yards of the Railroad, when, while still advancing, my attention was called to the anticipated approach of the enemy on my right flank. They were approaching rapidly and were in easy range. On my way to the extreme right, to satisfy myself of the actual state of affairs, I got orders to fall back, and looking to the left, I saw the whole line facing about and beginning to fall back. I then gave the order to retire to the regiment, faced about and commenced falling back, not a man having faced about until ordered to retreat. During the retreat, which was made in good line, the regiment continued halting and firing as long as we were in range of the enemy. I could have halted and made a stand or received the charge at any moment, had I received orders to do so, or had I deemed it necessary to do so on my own responsibility. Passing through the same woods through which we had advanced, as soon as we reached the field on the other side I caused the regiment to halt, and the line being promptly reformed, I took my position on a new line indicated for the brigade, which soon advanced again into the woods and halted on the left of Gen. Davis' brigade; the whole line, however, falling back into the field again in a very short time. A new line was now formed, the regiment having been placed on the left of the brigade and advanced a short distance into the field, in which the enemy were posted and halted. Skirmishers having been thrown forward the men were ordered to lie down.

This line was maintained until next morning, the enemy keeping up a heavy fire until night. Before daylight the enemy had disappeared.

I cannot close this report without reference to the gallant conduct and brave bearing of both the officers and men of the regiment. They did their whole duty, nobly and well, and North Carolina has cause to be proud of them. My losses, owing to the conformation of the ground occupied by the regiment, were comparatively slight; but had the regiment remained five minutes longer, or advanced twenty steps further, it must have been cut to pieces and captured. The casualties are eight killed, sixty wounded and six missing, a considerable portion of these having been caused by the flank fire.

Very respectfully,
W. L. SAUNDERS, Lt. Col.
Comd'g 46th Reg't N. C. T., Cooke's Brig.
To Capt. H. A. BUTLER, A. A. General.

Steamer Lost.—We learn that on Saturday night or Sunday morning, a large steamer, supposed to be the Antonica, got aground on Frying Pan Shoals, and that the enemy sent a tug after her and took all hands prisoners. It is reported that the enemy had succeeded in towing the ship off, but of this there seems to be no certainty.

Wil. Journal, 21st.

Yankee Vessels going South.—Last week, as we are informed, a large number of transports, say forty-five or fifty, some steam and some sailing vessels, passed going South. They were seen from Wrightsville. Where going, or whether they had troops or not, could not be ascertained. They might have been bound for Charleston or Port Royal. They might have been intended to reinforce Gilmore to enable him to change his base. The future must show.

Wilmington Journal, 22d.

FROM THE NORTH.

We copy the following items from late yankee papers:

Major Gen'l Buford, one of the most brilliant cavalry officers of the Army of the Potomac, died yesterday in Washington, from sickness contracted during the late campaign. His loss is deeply regretted.

The troops of Gen. Longstreet made an attempt to cut off and capture Gen'l Shackleford's command—who were in pursuit of them—at Bear Station, on the Cumberland and Morristown railroad, on Monday. A heavy force of the rebel cavalry moved down the left bank of the Holston river, intending to cross at Kelly's Ford and take our forces in the rear. This attempt, however, was checked by Gen. Ferrero, who sent the brigade of Gen. Humphreys to hold the ford. The rebels fired across the river with artillery upon the brigade, but with little effect. Gen. Shackleford formed a line of battle at Bear Station, and after fighting the enemy until nightfall was driven back half a mile. It is evident the rebels were concentrating all their forces in that section upon Longstreet's command. Gens. Vance, Ransom and Vaughn had joined him before the conflict with Gen Shackleford.

A Washington telegram to the New York Herald, dated the 14th inst., says:

An effort is being made to give to Gen. Butler full authority to negotiate the exchange of our prisoners now languishing in Richmond. It is understood here that he has expressed his willingness to undertake it, and his confidence in his ability to effect it. It is, moreover, understood that he will be acceptable to the Richmond authorities as a negotiator, and that they will be disposed to treat on the basis of considering all our captured negro soldiers not claimed as slaves by their owners on the same footing as our white soldiers.

Expedition into North Carolina.—Gen. Wilde, commanding the colored troops near Portsmouth, has undertaken an "important expedition" into North Carolina. The two columns in which it left united at Hintonsville, North Carolina, whence an advance was made on Elizabeth City, which was occupied on the 10th, without opposition. Artillery and cavalry from Gen. Getty's Division, as well as a considerable naval force, have left to co-operate with Gen. Wilde.

Ex-President Pierce.—The New York Herald of the 5th, says a convention has been called by the "States Rights American Party" of the North West, and Ex-President Pierce, of New Hampshire, placed before the people as the future antagonist of Lincoln and his policy.

Evidence shows a prominent New England Senator guilty of receiving $3000 for his influence in releasing from the Old Capitol a prisoner confined there for defrauding the government.

Gen. Grant for President.—The New York Herald urges Gen. Grant as the People's candidate for the Presidency. It has five editorials in one issue in his favor.

How Lincoln's Message "took" in New York.—The New York Herald, in a lengthy article on the subject of sensations, remarks:

Out of pure love for President Lincoln we tried to make a sensation about his message the other day; but we tried in vain. Before this war we used to print an extra edition of from ten to thirty thousand copies of the Herald containing the President's message, and all these copies were bought up like hot cakes by the eager public. On Wednesday we obtained the first copy of Mr. Lincoln's message by telegraph. We printed it first, and had our extra ready before our sleepy contemporaries knew what they were about. The newsboys were notified by the bulletins that the message was in town. Well, we printed four hundred and eighty copies of the message. Of these we sold one hundred and eighty copies to the newsboys. Undoubtedly we should have been "stuck" (as the newsboys classically phrase it) with the remaining three hundred, had not a countryman come along in the nick of time and bought the whole batch, on a venture, to dispose of on his way home. We have every reason to believe that our country customer sincerely repented of his bargain. This little incident is the strongest proof we could produce of the complete indifference of the public.

Proceedings in the Washington Congress.—Mr. Fernando Wood (opp.) of N. Y., submitted the following resolution:

Whereas, the President in his Message, delivered to this House on the 9th inst., and in his recommendation to the people to assemble at their places of worship to give thanks to God for recent victories, claims that the Union cause has gained important and substantial advantages; and whereas, in view of these triumphs, it is no longer beneath our dignity nor dangerous to our safety to evince a generous magnanimity becoming a great and powerful people, by offering to the insurgents an opportunity to return to the Union without imposing upon them degrading or destructive conditions; therefore,

Resolved, That the President be requested to appoint three commissioners, who shall be empowered to open negotiations with the authorities at Richmond, to the end that this bloody, destructive and inhuman war shall cease, and the Union be restored upon terms of equity, fraternity and equality, under the constitution.

Mr. Washburne, (rep.) of Ill., moved that the resolution be laid on the table. Agreed to, 98 to 59.

The Herald's news correspondent says:

The resolution of Fernando Wood, proposing the appointment of three commissioners, to proceed to Richmond, with a view to terminating this "bloody, destructive and inhuman war," created something of a sensation. It was characterized by Mr. Lovejoy as "outrageous." It was quickly tabled; but the largeness of the vote in its favor excited some surprise, the Democratic vote generally being cast for it.

In the Senate, Mr. Davis, of Ky., stated that he was informed by a member of the other House that there was a Major General who said if Lincoln was defeated in the next Presidential election, he would not surrender the office. Mr. Lane, of Indiana, denied that the remark was true. Mr. Davis said he would give the name of the Major Gen'l and his informant if the Senator from Indiana would come to him in the strictest confidence.

Undermining the Foundation.—The Norfolk Old Dominion, a Yankee journal, in noticing the assault of Mr. Foote, in the House of Representatives, upon President Davis, says:

"No man is so fitted for his place as Jeff. Davis. No other man in the South could have done so much, and with so limited resources have inaugurated so gigantic a rebellion. Davis is bold, fearless, possessed of rare military and executive ability, and in every respect is just the man for the rebels. He had as much, and still has as much, if not more, to lose in the collapse of the rebellion than any other man. To the success of his cause he has devoted all the energies of his mind and body. Let the loyal hearts rejoice in this significant fact. Every line written and every word spoken against the rebel President weakens the confidence of his people and undermines the foundation of his Government. Thus did the grumblers of the French Assembly prepare the way for the revolution which secured the fall of the tyrant Robespierre."

Some of our exchanges are wondering how Lincoln looks since he had the smallpox. He was not considered a beauty before.—*Rich. Sentinel.*

A Victory in East Tennessee.—BRISTOL, Dec. 19.—Bushrod Johnson's division attacked a Federal force of mounted infantry, about 4000 strong, at Bean's Station, on Monday last, and gradually drove them back, after a stubborn resistance, and with heavy loss, in the direction of Knoxville. The pursuit was continued throughout Tuesday and Wednesday, during which time we captured a train of seventy wagons, laden with stores and clothing, and many prisoners. Our forces are moving on in the direction of Knoxville, to which place the Yankees have fled. Our loss in killed and wounded will amount to about 300. General Gracie was slightly wounded in the arm, and is now here, *en route* to Mobile. 225 prisoners have arrived here.

The above is confirmed by Gen. Longstreet in a dispatch to the War Department. But for the swollen condition of the steams which prevented the co-operation of the cavalry, it is believed the whole yankee division would have been cut off.

From Gen. Longstreet.—RICHMOND, Dec. 22.—The news from Tennessee is more favorable than any for sometime received, though there is, as yet, a deficiency of particulars. An official dispatch from Gen. Longstreet, received at the War Office yesterday, announces that, on Monday last, he attacked, at Bean station, a division of the enemy, who were pressing upon him, and that he would have succeeded in destroying the whole division but for the unfortunate fact that a sudden rise in the Holston river prevented the timely co-operation of our cavalry. The impossibility of fording the river at the designated point delayed our cavalry about twelve hours. The attack was far from being a failure. We routed the enemy at all points, and captured a number of prisoners and 68 wagons, loaded with sugar, coffee and other valuable stores. Our loss in killed and wounded was about 200.

Gen. Longstreet also reports that the enemy are still falling back from Chattanooga and North Georgia, and thinks they will soon abandon East Tennessee.

BRISTOL, Dec. 21.—Officers from the front state that our forces are moving forward in the direction of Knoxville. The country between Bean's Station and Morristown has been cleared of the enemy. Only 300 prisoners were captured in the engagement at Bean's Station, as the men stopped to pillage the wagon train, which was loaded with coffee, sugar, canvassed hams, and shoes. But for this many more might have been captured.

BRISTOL, Dec. 23.—Our forces are still around Rutledgeville and Morristown. Cannonading was heard at the latter point on Sunday evening. Gen. Longstreet was unable to follow up his advantages, in consequence of the large number of bare-footed men in his command. Weather cold and the mountains covered with snow.

Averill and his Raiders—Their Escape.—We learn through an intelligent citizen of Fincastle, Va., who left home on Tuesday, that there can be no longer a doubt about the escape of Averill and nearly all his command, despite the efforts of our forces to surround or intercept them.

Averill moved rapidly all Saturday night on the Barber's Creek and Raleigh roads, crossing Jackson's river early Sunday morning, over the Island Fork bridge, a structure which Gen. Lee had ordered Col. Jackson to burn. Had the bridge been destroyed, the escape of the enemy would have been impossible. Col. Jackson's forces, it is stated, were within two miles of the bridge, but failed to give the enemy battle.

In their hurry to burn the bridge after them, they left 1000 men behind. These were attacked by Major Laidy, a most gallant officer, who at the head of only 25 men utterly routed the 1000; capturing 300 prisoners and 30 negroes. The main command of Averill crossed Jackson's river again, at Covington, about 9 A. M. Sunday, burning the bridge behind them. They then had two roads open to them—the Warm Springs and Anthony's Creek roads, by one of which they have doubtless made good their escape. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee was in pursuit when last heard from, but he was 24 hours behind.

It is stated that Gen. Imboden proposed taking his command direct from Lexington to Covington, when he first heard of Averill being at Salem, but he was overruled by his superior officer. Had he been allowed to do so, the enemy would have rushed directly into the very jaws of the lion, as subsequent events proved.

At Craig's Creek, some 30 or 40 of the enemy were drowned in attempting to cross. Here they lost nearly all their wagons and ammunition. Their artillery was pulled across with ropes.

An intelligent prisoner captured near Fincastle, stated that the grand object of the raid was to destroy the Salt Works, and that another division had gone in another direction. This division is the same which skirmished with Gen. Echols at Greenbrier river, and is supposed to have turned back in consequence of information they received as to our readiness to meet them.

It is truly a matter of congratulation that the cherished object of the enemy was not accomplished, but at the same time, we confess our deep regret that Averill and his band were allowed to escape with but little or no loss or annoyance. Reliable gentlemen residing in Roanoke and Botetourt inform us that 50 men could have occupied positions in the mountain gorges and along the road through which Averill passed, where they would have been enabled to have completely demoralized the marauders.

Gen. Forrest is the only man who has succeeded in capturing an entire command of these raiders since the war commenced. In Averill's case we had Fitz Lee, Imboden, Echols and Jackson, all at work, and innumerable swollen streams, which the enemy was compelled to cross, but he eluded the vigilance of all his pursuers.

Petersburg Express.

This escape of the enemy reflects no credit upon our cavalry, though it seems easy to explain. It is due to a telegram, sent with the best motives, but the worst result, as will be seen, from Bonsack's. When Averill was at Salem his positions were known, and the roads by which he could return to the West effectually blocked. He left Salem on his way back; our men held the roads and were ready for him. But the next day came the telegram from Bonsack's, stating that he had returned to Salem. It was then at once concluded by our generals that he was making his way towards Danville, and one of the roads—the one leading to Covington, *via* Fincastle—was uncovered, and the force that had been holding it sent in pursuit of him. No sooner had the road been cleared than he pushed through it.—*Rich. Exm'r.*

A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer says of the yankee stay of six hours at Salem—

"The loss of the government is heavy, consisting of a large quantity of bacon which had just been packed here, a heavy amount of corn, &c., in the tithing house, with some flour, a considerable amount of leather, with harness and other manufactured articles, some clothing, with pretty much all the wagons and teams belonging to the Quartermaster's Department at this place. The loss of private property in the village and neighborhood is considerable. Some 30 or 40 negroes were taken off, and, probably, 150 or 200 horses, from Roanoke—and an equal number from Craig, exclusive of those taken belonging to the Confederates. Other species of property lost by the citizens was considerable in the aggregate. The whole affair was bloodless, and innocent of gunpowder, if we except numerous badly aimed shots made by the enemy as they entered the town, at retreating citizens and college boys. One killing and one wounding, is said to have occurred in connection with the whole affair. The former a Mr. Thomas Chapman, who was shot by the enemy before they reached the town; the latter, a negro man, wounded by the shot of a yankee after they had reached the town. With these exceptions, so far as is known to me, they have marched from Beverly to Salem, a distance of 150 miles, through our lines, without ever having fired a gun, or even having been fired at by the people whom they are invading."

Safety of Gen. Morgan.—COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 24.—Gen. John H. Morgan passed through this city to-day. He walked to Walkalla, and came thence by railroad.

From Northern Virginia.—RICHMOND, Dec'r 23.—A strong force of our cavalry, on Wednesday last, crossed the Rappahannock, and, making a raid in rear of Meade's army, tore up the Orange and Alexandria railroad at Catlett's station. The enemy will very soon find out the object of this expedition.—*Enquirer.*

Gen. Lee has returned to his headquarters on the Rapidan.

From West Tennessee.—Through a number of friends who have recently arrived in this place from Madison county, Tenn., says the Atlanta Appeal, we learn that the spirit of true patriotism burns brighter in that section than ever before. There is no Union or reconstruction sentiment to be found among that people who have tasted of the sweets of Federal rule and yankee domination. It was believed that Gen. Forrest would be enabled to raise quite a little army in that section, as the spirit of the people is aroused, and large numbers are eager to enlist under the banner of that bold and gallant chief.

Richmond Whig.

From New Orleans.—MOBILE, Dec. 22.—Capt. Girard, Chief of Ordnance for Gen. Gardner, escaped from New Orleans on the 10th. He confirms the mutiny at Fort Jackson. Three gunboats were sent down. A gunboat went to Fort Pike in the afternoon, and he heard heavy firing in that direction. The True Delta's extra, giving an account of the mutiny, was suppressed.

The Confederate partisans had burned two schooners transporting cattle. The pickets on the road reported that Taylor had whipped Franklin, on the 11th, at the mouth of Red river, driving him back to his gunboats, and on the 13th shelled Baton Rouge.

Letters from Johnson's Island state that our prisoners were on less than half rations. Colonel Miles, Capt. Hewitt, and Col. Ben Johnson, of the 15th Alabama, were in irons for trying to escape.

The Advertiser has a special dated Oxford, Miss., Dec. 21. The Chicago Times of the 14th contains a Cairo dispatch of the 12th, stating that accounts from Arkansas represent Price to be crossing Red river, with five thousand men, into Texas. Marmaduke was endeavoring to join him, and the Federals were in pursuit.

New Orleans advices, via Memphis, state that an arrival from Vera Cruz confirms the capture of Puebla by the Mexicans. The road was generally in possession of guerillas, and the French supplies were only carried by heavy escort.

MOBILE, Dec. 24.—Capt. Abels, of the Alice Vivian, has been relieved and arrived from New Orleans. The two white regiments sent down to Fort Jackson had not recovered the fort. There was fighting there on Saturday.

The Siege of Charleston.—CHARLESTON, Dec. 22.—Six shells were thrown into the city last night. Early this morning several yankee barges were discovered within 200 yards of Sumter, taking soundings, and protected by four monitors. Our batteries and gunboats opened a heavy fire, when the barges left.

Gen. Bragg's Successor.—We have it from an official source that General Joseph E. Johnston has been appointed to the command of our army in northern Georgia; though whether he has yet arrived and assumed the command is not known.

Richmond Examiner.

From Norfolk.—The late order of Beast Butler, which we have already published, making the oath of allegiance necessary before engaging in any business or the transferring of any property, is said to be producing great distress in Norfolk. The Petersburg Express learns that many have been reduced to the alternative of taking the oath or starving, and among those who have recently yielded an unwilling compliance, are Rev. Mr. Rodman, Pastor of Christ Church, Dr. Tunstall, Dr. John B. Whitehead, Tazewell Taylor, Thos. H. Ellis and others.

Norfolk and Portsmouth are garrisoned mainly by negroes, who are generally more insulting to the citizens than the genuine yankees.

Negro Troops in Elizabeth City.—Northern news confirms the reports of the presence of two regiments of Yankee negro troops with Yankee officers, at Elizabeth City. The treatment to which the white people of that unfortunate town are subjected is heartrending. The negroes compel white women of delicacy and refinement to cook and wash for them. In one instance we have heard of a body of these negroes entering a private house and demanding dinner, which they insisted should be cooked by the lady of the house. Whilst engaged in preparing the food for her negro guests, the scoundrels indulged in the most loathsome ribaldry, one of them, with his foot throwing the lady's clothes over her back and shoulders whilst the rest sent up loud peals of laughter! These statements are upon the authority of respectable men, and are surely enough to stir the blood of even those who would go back to fellowship with a nation of whites who can not only permit this but encourage it.—*Raleigh Journal.*

Escape of prisoners from Point Lookout.—Two members of the Maryland Line—Messrs. Jacob N. Davis and George Klotworthy—arrived here yesterday, having escaped from Point Lookout a few days since. They state that a day or two before they left a large body of prisoners made a rush for liberty, the gunboats having been removed from in front of the prison. They were fired on by the guard, and some of them wounded, but a number of them—over a hundred—escaped.

Richmond Dispatch, 22d.

Small Pox at Danville.—The Danville Register says the Small Pox is spreading among the yankee prisoners at that place to an alarming extent. There are upwards of one hundred and fifty cases which have been removed to the hospital. It is seriously apprehended that it may prevail in town as an epidemic. The disease has been communicated to a member of the prisoners' guard—an officer, who was boarding at a private house in town. The house has been quarantined. A number of yankees have already died. There are upwards of 4,000 prisoners in all.

The yankees are making a great outcry over the withdrawal of the consent of the Confederate Government to permit them to send sweet pickles, apple-butter, gingerbread, codfish and onions to the "starving" prisoners now in our hands. Let them resume the cartel, and they can feast the returned "martyrs" upon champagne, oysters, venison, &c. to their hearts' content. But this is not what they want.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 28, 1863.

HELPING THE ENEMY.—The yankee papers received at Richmond are jubilant over the speeches of Mr. Foote of Tennessee in the Confederate Congress. He indulges in daily and hourly diatribes against President Davis and his Cabinet, and some of our Generals and interior officers, which are paraded before the people of the North as evidence that the Confederacy is going to the dogs, and that it is only necessary for the yankees to continue the war a little longer and more fiercely in order to complete our subjugation. Foote told them also that for eight days the yankee prisoners at Richmond were deliberately deprived of meat, when the commissary had plenty of meat that he might have given them. The yankee papers print Foote as saying that he gave them *nothing to eat* for eight days, and they raise a prodigious howl over it. It is incalculable what an amount of evil Foote and his tribe are doing. The presence of such a nuisance is an abundant reason for secret sessions, for anything rather than his everlasting gabble.

The Richmond Sentinel says of this matter:—

"One of the most irksome of our duties is to read the Federal newspapers, for the purpose of culling such items of news as are likely to interest our readers. With but one or two exceptions they breathe such fiendish malignity towards us, and abandon themselves to statements and exaggerations so mendacious and gross, and put forth in such ribald style, that it is difficult to control one's disgust sufficiently to continue at the task of reading. And we never rise from such employment without a renewing and strengthening of the abiding sentiment of unutterable aversion for the people, of whom these newspapers are the exponents, and without a shudder of horror at the very idea of ever knowing them again.

"But in reading the United States papers now before us, we have had an additional annoyance and irritation. With what joy they seize upon the indiscreet and intemperate remarks of Mr. Foote in the Confederate Congress, denunciatory of our President, and alleging bad treatment of the Federal prisoners in our hands. Mr. Foote ought to have been restrained from the declarations which he thought fit to fulminate, by considerations affecting the public interest. The world will not understand him as we do here at home. They will not consider him as aiming only at a sensation on the floor of Congress; but they will take what he says in the light of a virtuous confession, wrung from reluctant lips. Every one knows the damaging effect of confessions in controversies. They are always assumed as short of the truth. How much better it would have been had a quiet inquiry been proposed relative to the prisoners of war. It would not have been necessary to say a word. There is not a Confederate citizen who would not spurn the idea of treating our prisoners inhumanly. If this course had been pursued, Mr. Foote would have learned that for a few days the rations of meat had been deficient, from temporary and uncontrollable causes, already removed. He would have seen in the men whom the New York World quotes him as saying that Northrup had attempted to starve, and given them not a mouthful of food for eight days, as hearty, robust looking persons as he ever saw—we have seen them ourselves and know what we say.

"The evil of this thing is not ended. Indeed, its principal annoyance is still to be felt. Europe has learned to listen with incredulous contempt to the stories of our enemies. But the statement alleged to be made in our Congress halls cannot thus be thrust aside. We shall be considered as having confessed, through the mouth of Mr. Foote, the truth of all that our enemies have charged. How hard it is that a whole country must thus suffer for the vanity of oratorical display on the part of a single gentleman!"

Akin to these efforts of Mr. Foote to help the enemy, are those so often made in our own State, one of which, as our readers will remember, induced the yankees last Summer to hold a meeting at Washington, N. C., when they called upon the Lincoln government to send them reinforcements that they might march into the interior of North Carolina and develop "the Union feeling" which they were persuaded by the long articles of Davidson, (published and puffed by the Raleigh Standard,) existed in this State.

And now our own people are threatened with inevitable starvation and mobs unless they hasten to make peace,—statements which will prodigiously encourage the yankees. On this subject a little of fact may be usefully brought forward. The Legislature of Virginia directed Auditor Bennett to report the number of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs in the counties of Virginia now within our lines. The Enquirer extracts from that report the following facts:

"In those counties there were

In Feb'y 1860—Horses,	207,888
In Feb'y 1863,	181,864
Loss in 3 years,	26,022
1860—Cattle,	561,567
1863— "	496,821
Less in 3 years,	64,746
1861—Sheep,	469,912
1863— "	541,304
Gain in 2 years,	71,402
1861—Hogs,	923,758
1863— "	770,502
Loss,	153,256

"So that in February 1863, there were in the Counties now within our lines, 181,864 horses; 496,821 cattle; 541,304 sheep; 770,502 hogs. These are the returns of officers of the revenue made *last February*, and if we deduct from these the consumption from February 1863 to Feburary 1864, we may, without error, safely assert that on next Feb'y there will be 160,000 horses, 400,000 cattle, 500,000 hogs or pork; and as sheep have increased nearly 15 per cent., we will put them down at 550,000.

"The population of Virginia within our lines and which must be fed, together with the army now in Virginia will not amount to over 1,250,000. It is easy to show that in *Virginia alone* there are ample provisions for the people and army.

"The figures from Auditor Bennett's Report show that the consumption of cattle from the counties now within our lines, from 1860 to 1863, was 64,746, and that in February, 1863, there were 496,821 cattle in these counties. Supposing that from last February to next February the consumption be greater than for the three preceding years—that the consumption reaches 96,821—there will be in Feb'y 1864, 400,000 cattle, with the year's increase, then within the present lines of our army. And, supposing that of hogs there were consumed during the same time, 170,000, which is greatly more than was consumed in the *two* preceding years, there will still be 600,000 hogs, and the year's increase on hand, in the shape of pork, on the 1st of February next. Putting the cattle at 800 pounds each, there will be on the 1st Feb'y, 1864, 120,000,000 lbs of beef cattle—and the hogs, at 100 pounds each, would give 60,000,000 pounds of bacon. The two would give 180,000,000 pounds of meat, leaving out altogether the sheep. An army of 200,000 men requires, for a pound of meat per day to each man, less than 75,000,000 pounds. So that if a proper system is adopted by the Commissary Department, the State of Virginia alone could maintain the army and her own people for the next year, without any aid from the Southern States.

"This encouraging view of our resources should stimulate the people to extra exertions; and we hope that during the winter the people will send forward to the army every sort of provisions and bring forward to the Commissary Department all the supplies that they have on hand. The people, individually and collectively, must take the matter into their hands; send forward boxes, barrels, sacks of vegetables, meats, sausages, everything that they can procure, for everything they send is so much relief to the commissariat."

WHO FLED AT MISSIONARY RIDGE?—Attempts have been made and indignantly disproved, to fasten, first upon Reynolds' Brigade of North Carolinians and Virginians, and then upon Manigault's Brigade of South Carolinians, the odium of flying before the yankees and losing the battle of Missionary Ridge. It seems now to be established that it was Gen. Patton Anderson's Brigade of Mississippians that first broke and left the fatal gap open for the enemy. What is remarkable is that this Brigade had in previous battles greatly distinguished itself.

STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY IN THE ARMY.—Demagogues and disaffected men have sometimes endeavored to promote their own unpatriotic ends by attempting to persuade ignorant people that this is a rich man's war and that the poor men are fighting it for them. The statistics of the University of North Carolina give the lie to this infamous pretence. Those who receive their education at that institution are of course the sons of men of property, since it requires a large amount to pay the expenses of a College education, and if *they* have gone into the army in great numbers it is but reasonable to suppose, what is indeed well known to be a fact, that other wealthy young men have done likewise. We have lately been placed in possession of the following perfectly reliable facts.

In 1860, the University Catalogue showed 480 students. The number this year, 1863, is but 68, (and nearly all of these are either too young to go into the army or are physically incapable.) This reduction shows that nearly all the young men of means are in the army instead of being at College.

Of the Senior Class of 54, at the Commencement in 1860, one-seventh are known to have fallen in battle. Of eight of that Class who received the first distinction, four are in their graves, a fifth is a wounded prisoner, (and we believe that the others are in the army.)

The Freshman Class of that year, 80 in number, entered the service with so much impetuosity that only one of them remained to graduate at the late Commencement, and even he had been in the army and been discharged on account of impaired health.

Of the Faculty in 1860, consisting of 14 members, no one of whom was liable to conscription, five volunteered, one of whom, Lt. Royster, fell at Gettysburg, another, Lt Bryan, is a prisoner, another, Lt. Col. Martin, was severely wounded at Bristow, and a fourth, Capt. Johnston, has returned from a long imprisonment with a ruined constitution.

Of the nine remaining members of the Faculty, eight are Clergymen or Laymen beyond the age of conscription. Every son of any one of them of the requisite age, 8 in all, has entered the service as a volunteer. Two of the eight have been mortally wounded.

As pertinent to these statistics, it may be mentioned that the village of Chapel Hill has responded and suffered in like proportion to the University. Fifteen young men of the village have perished, being more than half of the whole.

The following list has just been received from Capt. Robt. Bingham, one of the officers embraced in the list:

List of Old Chapel Hill Students among the Confederate Prisoners on Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, Ohio, 2d Dec'r 1863:

Capt Wm Bailey, 5th Fla Reg't, Perry's Brigade, captured at Gettysburg 4th July '63, at Chapel Hill in 1851-'52

Lt W G Baldwin, 20th N C, Iverson's Brigade, captured at Gettysburg 1st July, at Chapel Hill 1857-'58.

Capt Robt Bingham, 44th N C, Pettigrew's, captured at Hanover Junction 26th June, Class of 1857.

Lt B J Blount, 55th N C, Davis's, Gettysburg, 1st July, at Chapel Hill in 1856-'57.

W R Bond, Aid de-Camp, Daniel's, Gettysburg, 4th July, Class of 1861.

Lt G P Bryan, 2d N C, W H Lee's, Ashby's Gap, 21st June. Class of 1860.

Capt S J Calvert, 56th N C, Ransom's, Northampton county, N C, 28th Aug, Class of 1845.

Lt G O Cherry, 4th N C Cav, Robertson's, Gettysburg, 4th July, at Chapel Hill 1858-'60.

Capt J J Davis, 47th N C, Pettigrew's, Gettysburg, 3d July, Law Student 1847-'50.

Capt J B Doherry, 54th N C, Hoke's, Rappahannock Station, 7th Nov, Class of 1857.

Capt M L Eure, 19th N C, Fitz Lee's, Hanover, Pa, 30th June, Class of 1859.

Lt Col Wm Frierson, 27th Tenn, Maney's, Linden, Ten, 12th May, Class of 1859.

Adj't F J Haywood, 5th N C, Iverson's, Gettysburg, 5th July, Class of 1861.

Capt W H Johnson, 23d N C, Iverson's, Gettysburg, 1st July, at Chapel Hill 1858-'59.

Lt Col H C Jones, 57th N C, Hoke's, Rappahannock Station, 7th Nov, Class of 1858.

Col Thos S Kenan, 43d N C, Daniel's, Gettysburg, 4th July, Class of 1857.

Capt J G Kenan, 43d N C, Daniel's, Gettysburg, 4th July, Class of 1861.

Lt A E Knox, 7th La, Hays's, Rappahannock Station, 7th Nov, at Chapel Hill 1855-'57.

Lt Geo Lusher, 11th Miss, Davis's, Gettysburg, 4th July, Class of 1857.

Adj't W C McDaniel, 54th N C, Hoke's, Rappahannock Station, 7th Nov, at Chapel Hill 1860-'61.

Lt A McFadyen, 5th N C Cav, Robertson's, Hagerstown Md, 12th July, Class of 1862.

Adj't J S Milven, 89th Miss, Beall's, Port Hudson, 9th July, at Chapel Hill 1855-'56.

Lt J I Metts, 3d N C, Stuart's, Gettysburg, 5th July, at Chapel Hill 1860.

Col K M Murchison, 64th N C, Hoke's, Rappahannock Station, 7th Nov, Class of 1858.

Lt J B Oliver, 20th N C, Iverson's, Gettysburg, 1st July, at Chapel Hill 1860-'61.

Maj J H Saunders, 33d N C, Lane's, Gettysburg, 3d July, Class of 1860.

Col J I Scales, 30th Miss, Walthall's, Chickamauga, 20th Sept, Class of 1853.

Lt C C Sellers, 13th Ala, Archer's, Gettysburg, 1st July, at Chapel Hill 1855-'6.

Capt Wm Sharp, 4th N C Cav, Robertson's, Gettysburg, 4th July, at Chapel Hill 1856 '58.

Lt J S Tillett, 4th N C Cav, Robertson's, Middleburg, Va, 19th June, Class of 1857.

Lt Weldon E Williamson, Dobbin's Ark Reg, Walker's, near Memphis, 14th Sept, at Chapel Hill 1851-'2.

Lt W H Young, 54th N C, Hoke's, Rappahannock Station, 7th Nov, Class of 1858.

DEATHS OF NORTH CAROLINIANS AT JOHNSON'S ISLAND.—A returned Chaplain communicates to the Richmond Enquirer a list of the deaths which had occurred among the Confederate prisoners at Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, from Jan'y to the latter part of October. Among them we find the following from North Carolina:

C P Rhodes, December 15th, heart disease, citizen; Lt Wm J Hudson, Aug 5, typhoid fever, 24 Battalion; Lt M Lyon, July 30, typhoid fever, 65th Reg't; Capt C Gillespie, Sept 9, typhoid fever; Lt Wm P Hardin, Sept 30, dysentery, 5th Infantry; Lt L B Williams, Sept 29, remittent fever, 63d.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. MORGAN.—The safe arrival of Gen Morgan is a subject of universal rejoicing. A letter from a friend in Greensboro', N. C., 24th inst., says:—

"I had the pleasure of taking by the hand this evening the veritable Gen. John Morgan. He was heartily welcomed by hundreds of our citizens. His family being at Danville, Va., we could prevail on him to remain but a very short time. Thank God he is safe, and out of the grasp of his miserable keepers."

PAPERS FOR THE ARMY.—It is greatly to be deplored that Congress did not pass the bill of Judge Baker to allow newspapers to soldiers in the army to go free of postage. It would be a very small matter of loss to the Post Office Department, probably not $20,000, which it can well afford, since it has made a large profit during the past year. The result is, that comparatively few in the army think it worth while to subscribe to a paper at all, since, if they do, it is stopped on the way to them for lack of pre-payment of postage. And when they do pay at one Post Office, a quarter in advance, they are liable to be ordered to another part of the country, where they have to pay for the same quarter again. The country papers, in which the soldiers have a personal interest, are thereby in a great measure excluded from the army, and those of Richmond, in which they have no such interest, forced upon those in the army who will have a paper of some sort.

The constant complaints on this subject that we receive, induce us to hope that Judge Baker will try his bill again. Perhaps the full treasury of the Department may by this time have softened the heart of the Postmaster General.

THE CAPTURED CAVALRY.—Later accounts from Kinston state that Capt. Moore's cavalry company (3d N. C. Cavalry) was captured by yankees who hitched their horses below all our picket stations and were piloted through the woods, around the pickets, by a tory. Capt. Moore and his men were found asleep, but for that they are scarcely to blame, since they had pickets at every point where it was thought possible for the enemy to appear. 2 officers and 38 men, with horses, arms, &c., were captured.

CONGRESS.—The Senate is doing little or nothing, waiting for committees to report. A bill has been passed to pay to the Provisional Council of Kentucky one million dollars to clothe the Kentucky troops.

Mr. Baker of Florida has introduced a bill authorising the sale of any portion of the tax in kind, which cannot be conveniently collected or transported for the use of the Government, to agents or relief committees, for the relief of soldiers' families, at the schedule prices established by the State Commissioners. And that all women in possession of farms who are not slaveholders, whose husbands or sons are in the service, or have died while in the army, shall be exempt from payment of all tax in kind.

The proposition to place every able-bodied man in the army, was debated in the Senate and postponed till next Wednesday.

The House has more to do, especially in enduring Mr. Foote's speeches.

A bill has been reported to require principals to take the place of substitutes who desert, or of those who prove to have been physically or mentally incapable when received, or of those who has themselves become liable since being received as substitutes. It was finally passed in the House, by the large vote of 62 to 13, in the following shape:—

"Whereas, in the present circumstances of the country it requires the aid of all who are able to bear arms—

The Congress of the Confederate States do therefore enact—That no person shall be exempted from military service by reason of his having furnished a substitute. Provided—That nothing herein shall be construed so as to apply to persons under or over the conscript age, who have placed substitutes in the army."

Of the North Carolina members, Messrs. Gaither, Kenan, Lander, and McLean, voted for the bill; Mr. Ashe against it. Messrs Arrington, Bridgers, Davidson, McDowell and Smith were absent.

The indications are that the Senate also will pass the bill. It has been made the special order for to-day.

A bill to regulate impressments has passed. It repeals the authority of the Commissioners to fix the prices of impressed articles, and substitutes a valuation by disinterested citizens, each party having a right to appeal to the Commissioners.

The bill to continue the troops in service during the war is under discussion.

Bills are pending to furnish rations at gov't prices to the families of poor soldiers; to provide for wounded and disabled officers and soldiers; to punish persons enticing soldiers to desert, or harboring or aiding deserters; and to prevent dealing in the currency of the enemy.

A bill has passed both Houses to authorise producers of sweet potatoes in the year 1863 to make commutation by the payment of the money value of the tithe; also a bill to authorize the receipt of the tithe of salted pork instead of bacon.

The House has passed a bill providing that if any person shall in any manner circulate or trade in paper currency of the United States, he shall be punished by a fine of not more than twenty thousand dollars and imprisonment not more than three years. The Committee on Military Affairs has reported a bill to allow officers of the army to draw rations in kind and quality, the same as privates, and purchase clothing from the Quartermasters at cost.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs has reported a bill to prohibit blockade running during the war, except under Government regulations. It prohibits the sending to any foreign country, in any vessel or vehicle, any cotton or tobacco, military or naval stores, sugar, molasses or rice, without a previous permit from the Government. It makes the violation a high misdemeanor on the part of all assisting to load the vessel or collect cargo, and forfeiture of cargo, vessel or vehicle and all slaves engaged in landing or collecting the cargo, and conveying the same to the ship.

IMPORTANT.—Among the news items which we copy to-day is one that we could not at first understand, that of a mutiny (it was printed *meeting* in most of the papers,) at Fort Jackson, below New Orleans. A private telegram received at Richmond thus explains it:

"On the authority of released prisoners from New Orleans, it is stated that a body of 6,000 negro soldiers, (composed partly of the garrison of Fort Jackson, at the mouth of the Mississippi, with others assembled from the yankee camps of instruction in the neighborhood, combined with some white Federal troops, discontented from some unknown cause,) had mutinied. Overpowering their officers, they had gotten full possession of the fort. Two white regiments from New Orleans had been sent down, and had assaulted the place, but were repulsed. By the last news, the Yankee gun-boats had assembled in the river and were furiously bombarding the fort. Such is the news, vague and not well supported. If true, it is the most fortunate event for the Confederate cause that has occurred for a long time."

And a dispatch from Mobile, Dec. 20th, says:

"Col. Reed, of the 24th Arkansas, captured at Port Hudson, has just arrived at Jackson. He made his escape from New Orleans on Monday last, and says the negroes had rebelled in Fort Jackson and liberated the Confederate prisoners, and had killed 24 out of 80 yankee officers. The Federals had sent gunboats down, one of which had been sunk. Col. Reed states this officially, and that the negroes held the fort."

This is indeed an important event, if true, as we incline to think it. Sooner or later the yankees and their negro victims must come in collision. There is not among the yankees anything like the same feeling of regard for the negro as among the Southern whites, and the cruelty and neglect with which they are treated by their new *friends!* must inevitably produce outbreaks. Fort Jackson is a place to which, being very sickly, the yankees had sent the negroes to die. In the same paper containing the above explanatory statement, we find an extract from a report made by W. H. Wilder, a yankee inspector of confiscated plantations in Louisiana, in which he states that on White Castle Plantation, out of 149 negroes, 85 had died and 22 runaway, leaving but 42 of the original number. At the Old Hickory plantation, out of 418 slaves, 202 have died since June last. On his visit there he found 88 sick, without proper nurses or attendance, packed in a room 18 by 23 feet, with one dead body lying in it for 88 hours, with no preparations for interment, though decomposition had commenced.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.—This body met in Sumter on the 10th inst. Among the appointments are the following in sections of this State where the Observer circulates extensively:

Wadesborough District, C Taylor, P E. Wadesboro', A S Link, H C Parsons, sup; Wadesboro' Circuit, J W Puett, T E Boone; Ansonville, L Wood; Albemarle, J W Abernathy; Concord, J Stacy, W S Haltom, sup; Concord Circuit, B G Jones; Monroe, W W Jones, E A Lemond; Lancaster, C E Land; Catawba River Mission, G W M Creighton; Chesterfield, O Eady; Cheraw, J B Massabeau; Coalfields Railroad Mission, W L Pegues; Bennettsville Circuit, J A Porter; Society Hill Mission, D A Ogburn.

Shelby District, R P Franks, P E. Shelby, G W Ivey; Lincolnton, O A Darby; Dallas, J D Carpenter; Yorkville, C G Gage; Yorkville Circuit, S A Roper; Rock Hill, A R Rendick, Daniel May; Pineville, J Finger; Charlotte, C H Pritchard; Charlotte Circuit, Louis Scarboro; Catawba, W M Kline; Lenoir, A P Avant; Caldwell Mission, G F Round; Morganton, J Watts; South Mountain Mission, J P Hughes; Davenport Female College, A G Stacy, President.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Orange Court House, Va., 30th Nov'r, from a wound received in the left lung on the battle field on the Rapidan river, Randolph H. Reese, Captain of Co. H, 2d N. C. Cavalry, and 19th N. C. T. of Northampton county, aged 29.

William Fletcher Hunter, was born Oct. 11, 1839, and died 9th November 1863, in the hospital at Richmond, of a wound received on the 14th Oct'r, in the battle of Bristow Station.

At Martinsburg, Va., Mr. Arch'd Patterson, in the 29th year of his age, of Co. D, 53d Reg't, and a native of Bladen county, N. C.

At the Fair Ground hospital, Raleigh, 20th Nov'r, Willie Gurganieus, of New Hanover Co., a member of Malletti's battalion, aged 42 years.

At Point Lookout, Maryland, while a prisoner, 31st Oct., Jos. C. Eaton, of the 63d (Cavalry) Reg't, from Davie county, aged 22.

In General hospital at Richmond, 27th Oct., Serg't R. E. Sloan, of Mecklenburg county, aged 20.

At the C. S. Navy Yard, Pee Dee, S. C., 5th inst., Mr. Harvey E. Stack, of Union county, aged 30.

LINCOLN'S MESSAGE.—One of the effects at the North of Lincoln's preposterous message and proclamation is thus stated in the market report of the New York World:

"Cotton, in consequence of the construction put upon the President's message, as threatening the entire destruction of the industry of the South and postponing peace and re-union indefinitely, was 2c. higher with great activity."

The shrewd business men of the North are too sensible not to see that the South, the main source of wealth in the former United States, would be converted into a desert, and a very expensive one too, by the prevalence of Lincoln's "plan." They also see that it is a plan that the South cannot and will not submit to—that it postpones peace indefinitely. Re-union had long ago been thus postponed, though the yankees have been unwilling to admit that.

A BAD MEMORY.—The last Raleigh Standard says:

"In our first article on the subject of peace, July 17th, 1863, we said: 'We grope in the dark like children looking for the designs, and endeavoring to interpret the workings of Providence in the affairs of nations. The birth of a nation on this planet is a great event. The decay and death of a nation is a great event. If it should please Him to build up and perpetuate this new nation of Confederate States, He will do it; if not, He will not do it. This is all we knew about it.' This, with subsequent articles of the subject of peace, so excited the belief that the *Observer* that it assailed us for months, questioning our motives, ridiculing the so-called peace meetings, and at length, when our office had been mobbed, leaving the impression on the minds of its readers that the mob was not much to be deplored if it would only teach us the necessity of changing our course."

Remembering our frequent exposure during the past two months of the Standard's misstatements, nobody will be surprised to hear that the above, so far as it relates to the Observer, is in all essential parts untrue. We have no idea that we ever read the language quoted from the Standard of July 17th. If we had read it, instead of exciting our ire it would have claimed our hearty approval. The Standard's memory is at fault. It was exactly a month after the 17th of July when we appealed to that paper in a spirit of kindness and consideration that the Standard itself emphatically acknowledged. That spirit was unchanged, personally, though we dissented from the Standard's course, till it adopted and published a very foul libel upon the Observer, which it knew to be such, in total violation of its voluntary pledge that it would copy from the Observer anything it might have occasion to comment upon.

In regard to the mob we said nothing of the kind now asserted by the Standard, but, on the contrary, condemned it utterly and entirely, in as strong language as we could command.

PLIGHTED FAITH.—The Standard is eloquent against Mr. Memminger for enunciating the doctrine that "no contract, however solemn, can require national ruin; and, in such a case, the maxim must prevail that the public safety is the supreme law." Upon this, the Standard says, "We enter our solemn protest against this whole doctrine. We intend to maintain truth and urge the redemption of plighted faith, happen what may."

Very glad to hear it. The Standard plighted its faith to us, three months ago, and has broken it regularly every week since, and that not to maintain but to subvert truth. We hope it is about to reform, being disgusted with "the political morality of Memminger and Benjamin!" As the Standard says: "If the Confederacy breaks its word to-day, who will believe what it says to-morrow?" So we say: If the Standard breaks its word to-day, who will believe what it says to-morrow!

AN IMPROBABLE STORY.—A telegram from Washington to the Baltimore American, dated 15th, says:

"Letters have been received here from prominent *Conservative* members of the Rebel Congress *from North Carolina*, asking unofficially, upon what terms the Southern States would be permitted to return to the Union."

We don't believe a word of this.

DIVIDENDS.—The Bank of Fayetteville, 5 per cent.

The Bank of Washington at Greensboro', 5 per cent.

Officers of Phœnix Lodge No. 8, Fayetteville, N. C., Installed December 26, 1863:

Bro. George Lauder, W. M.
" R. W. Bruff, S. W.
" J. G. Cook, J. W.
" Warren Prior, Treas'r.
" A. M. Campbell, Sec'y.
" Wm. P. Wemyss, S. D.
" Silas Sheets, J. D.
" C. R. Banks, } Stewards.
" G. D. Decker, }
" David Wemyss, Tiler.

MARRIED,

In Carthage, Moore county, by Dr. S. C. Bruce, Mr. ARTHUR GUIN Jr., of Cumberland county, to Miss SARAH BUCHAN, of Selma Grove, Moore county. Presbyterian please copy.

In Harnett county, on the 10th inst., by Rev. G. A. Russell, Mr. MALCOM A. McLEOD to Miss MARGARET S CAMERON, daughter of James Cameron, dec'd.

In Marion, S. C., on 14th Jan'y last, by Rev. Thos. Mitchell, Mr. JOHN McIVER to Miss ISABELLA LAMONT, both natives of Scotland.

DIED,

On Haymount, Christmas morning, EDWARD THOMAS, son of W. C. and L. E. Troy, aged 2 months. God in mercy gave, and in his wisdom hath taken away.

At her residence in Richmond county, N. C., Dec. 12th, Mrs. CATHARINE, relict of Duncan McMillian, in the 73d year of her age. P.

Died, in Anson county, of diptheria, on the 12th of July 1863, W. H. K., son of Jas. and Charlotte D. McBride, aged 5 years, 4 months and 18 days. He was a fair and lovely little flower in life, and in death he was still beautiful. Within that little snow-white bosom beat a pure angelic heart, unspotted and uncontaminated by the blighting breath of sin. Although tender in years, he was ever loving, ever affectionate. Thus has a bright and lovely flower been taken from this unhappy world and transplanted in the Garden of Eden, there to bloom and flourish forever at his Saviour's side.

From sin and sorrow free,
An offering due to Heaven;
For this blest end the child was born,
Just lent, it was not given. [Com.

In Chatham county, Sept'r 16th, 1863, of diptheria, JOHN BUNYAN, eldest son of J. J. and Elizabeth Fearington, aged 9 years.

At her residence in Wake county, on the 26th Oct'r, Mrs. MARTHA HOLLAND, in the 88th year of her age. She had been for many years a consistent member of the M. Church at Buckhorn, Chatham county. She left behind her a kind and affectionate husband, a large circle of children and friends to mourn their irreparable loss.

At his residence in Rowan County, on the 7th Dec'r, in the 68th year of his age, J. CHAMBERS McCONNAUGHEY, Esq.

In Warren county, 12th December, Gen. THOMAS JEFFERSON GREEN, in the 62d year of his age.

WANTED,

TO HIRE for the ensuing year, a capable HOUSE SERVANT; one who is a good washer and ironer preferred. Apply to S. T. HAWLEY & SON.
Dec. 28. 1t

WANTED

TO Hire, a House SERVANT for the next year.
WM. HUSKE.
Dec. 21. 92-2t

FOUND,

A PURSE containing a small sum of MONEY. The owner can apply to Dr. THEO. MARTINE.
Dec. 28. 1t

Sale of Negroes.

THE subscriber as Commissioner under an order of the County Court of Cumberland will sell at public auction in the town of Fayetteville, on Saturday the 16th January 1864, at the Market House, the following negro slaves, late the property of Neill Buie, Daniel Buie, Mary Buie, and Flora Buie, (Ban) viz:

Rachel, an elderly woman,
Simon, aged about 38.
John, " " 31.
David, " " 28.

Terms made known at sale.
A. McLEAN, Admr. & Com.
Dec. 21. 92-ts

From Western North Carolina.—ASHEVILLE, Dec 24.—The Yankees lately in Clay and Cherokee counties, in this State, seem to have gone out at the same hole through which they came in, first doing, however, a considerable amount of mischief, pillaging, plundering and burning, Yankee-like. They robbed the Sheriff of Clay county of all the money in his possession, and then destroyed all his papers. They destroyed all the corn and bacon that they couldn't eat. They passed down through Northern Georgia, threatening Athens and other towns, and on to (we suppose) Chattanooga.—*News.*

Startling Rumor.—RICHMOND, Dec. 25.—Two gentlemen arrived from Gloucester county yesterday, who state that a night or two since a tremendous report of an explosion was heard throughout the county, shaking the very earth and shattering the glass in the windows. They were informed by a yankee deserter whom they met that a fire had broken out in the bake-house used by the yankees in Yorktown, which communicated to some shells, and from thence to the magazine, which exploded with a terrific crash, nearly annihilating a couple of negro regiments. The deserter estimated the number of killed and wounded at several hundred. *Dispatch.*

The Enemy in the Valley.—RICHMOND, Dec. 25.—The enemy, some 3000 strong, under Col. Boyd, advanced from Charlestown to Harrisonburg, on Monday night last. The "Raid Guards," some 800 strong, advanced to meet them, drove in their pickets and caused the main body to retreat very rapidly, leaving the valley by a gap below Brock's gap.

The vandals destroyed much private property.

Hospital Burnt.—Ten hospital buildings, each 28 by 100 feet, with four buildings for officers and baggage, were destroyed by fire at Atlanta. No lives were lost, but the buildings and most of their contents are a heavy loss to the government.

We learn that Major A. H. Belo has been promoted to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the 55th Regiment, N. C. T. Major Belo was wounded at Gettysburg, but has nearly recovered, and will be able to return and take command of his regiment in a few weeks.

Colonel Connely, also severely wounded at the same engagement, and who fell into the hands of the enemy, has also nearly recovered from his dangerous wounds. *Salem Press.*

Sale of Cotton.—250 bales of cotton stored on a plantation in Greene County, Ala., were sold at auction in Petersburg, Tuesday, at 42½ cents per pound.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—December 28.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 2 25. Lard 2 25.
Beef 50 cts. by side, 60 at retail.
Beeswax 3 00. Butter 3 50 to 4 00.
Cotton 1 55. Coffee 12 50.
Cotton Yarn—$10 to $30 per bunch.
Dried Fruit—Apples 60, Peaches 75.
Eggs 2 00 per dozen.
Extract Logwood $5 to $6 per lb.
Flour 75 00 to 85 00.
Flaxseed $5 per bu.
Fodder 10 00. Hay 8 00. Shucks 6 00 to 7 00.
Grain—Corn 10 00. Wheat 15 00 to 18 00. Rye 8 00 to 10 00. Oats 6 00 to 7 50. Peas $8 to $10
Hides—Green 2 50 to 3 50, dry 4 50 to 5 00.
Iron—Swedes 3 00 to 3 50.
Leather—Upper 12 50 per lb., Sole $10.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey 45 00. Apple and Peach Brandy 45 00.
Molasses—Country made $9 to $10; N. O. $10 to $12
Nails-2 50 to 3 00 per lb.
Onions 10 00 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish $7 50 per bushel; sweet 6 00.
Rice 35 to 40 cts.
Soap—Family Bar $1 per lb.; Toilet 2 00.
Sugar 4 00.
Spirits Turpentine 1 50 to $2 per gallon.
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings 90 to 3 25.
Salt 15 00 to 18 00 per bushel.
Tallow 2 50. Wool $4 to $6.

Corrected by E. L. PEMBERTON.

OLD BOARD.

FOR MAYOR,
ARCH'D McLEAN.

FOR COMMISSIONERS,
Ward No. 1. S T Hawley.
" " 2. M McKinnon.
" " 3. E L Pemberton.
" " 4. R M Orrell.
" " 5. A A McKethan.
" " 6. D A Ray.
" " 7. W Warden.

92-2t] MANY VOTERS.

THE following ticket will be voted for Mayor and Commissioners:

FOR MAYOR,
A. McLEAN,

FOR COMMISSIONERS,
Ward 1, S. T. Hawley,
" 2, M. McKinnon,
" 3, E. L. Pemberton,
" 4, R. M. Orrell,
" 5, A. A. McKethan,
" 6, J. G. Poe,
" 7, Wm. Warden,

Election 4th day January next, 1864. 1tpd

Bank of Fayetteville,

Dec. 23, 1863.

THE Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual Dividend of 5 per cent., payable on the 2d of Jan'y next.
92-2t] W. G. BROADFOOT, Cash'r.

FAYETTEVILLE DEPOSITORY,

Dec. 26, 1863.

HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES, dated before the 1st inst., are hereby requested to return the same, with their names written thereon, and receive their Bonds without further delay.

Confederate Notes, of the issue of 1863, may be funded in 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds.
92-2t W. G. BROADFOOT, Dep'y.

Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 26, 1863.

BLACKSMITHS WANTED.

THE undersigned wishes to hire a number of first rate BLACKSMITHS. All such who wish to do good service to the Confederate States, have now an opportunity offered them to serve their country as acceptably as they could in Tennessee or Virginia, and at the same time receive good wages for their labor.

References as to qualifications must accompany applications. Apply to

Lieut Col. F. L. CHILDS,
92-6t] Commanding Officer.

RUN THE BLOCKADE.

W. MAC INTYRE
HAS RECEIVED,

1 CASE Madder colors Calicoes, 1845 yards.
1 case black and white Calico, ¼ yrd wide, 1400 yds.
1 case pillow case cotton, 40 in. wide, 2000 yds.
2 cases English Shirting, 3500 yds.
20 pieces black Alpaca Lustre.
200 doz. printed Lisle Handkerchiefs.
500 doz. Clark's Spool Cotton, black, 200 yds.
500 doz. Clark's Spool Cotton, white, 200 yds.
500 Great Gross agate Shirt Buttons.
57 doz. fine 2, 3, and 4 bladed Knives.
50 sets Table Knives and Forks.
500 gross Knitting Needles, assorted Nos, 10 to 16.
20 doz. Drab English Hats.
3 doz. No. 10 Cotton Cards.
150 Expansion Skirts.
Dec. 29. 92-5tw&s

For Rent.

THE Country residence of the late John D. Starr; it is about two miles from the Market House, in a pleasant neighborhood; there is on the premises a good well of water, stable, carriage house, and other conveniences. For terms &c., apply to

M. M. STARR, Extrx.
A. JOHNSON, Jr., Extr.
Fayetteville, Dec. 21. 92-6t

Tax Payers of Richmond County.

I SHALL attend at Rockingham, Monday and Tuesday of January Court, being the 18th and 19th, for the purpose of Collecting the Tax on Cattle, Horses, Mules, &c., not employed in cultivation of the crops.

On Wednesday 20th at Little's Mills,
" Thursday 21st " Mineral Springs,
" Friday 22d " Beaver Dam,
" Tuesday 26th " McGee's,
" Wednesday 27th " Laurel Hill,
" Thursday 28th " Stewartsville,
" Friday 29th " Williamson's.

Persons owing tax are requested to meet at the above mentioned places, and pay their tax, or an additional sum will invariably be charged.

L. W. McLAURIN,
Deputy for Richmond County, N. C.

Negroes at Auction.

WILL be sold at Auction on Friday next, at 11 A. M., at the Market House in Fayetteville,

1 NEGRO WOMAN, 21 years of age;
1 " boy, 8 years of age;
1 " girl, 12 years of age;
1 " woman, 28 years of age—cook;
1 " girl, 6 years of age;
1 " man, 50 years of age;
1 " woman, 50 years of age.

JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.
Dec'r 26, 1863 1t

Rockaway and Barouche at Auction.

ON Tuesday the 12th January 1864, will be sold at Auction,

1 BAROUCHE.
1 ROCKAWAY.

JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.
Dec'r 26, 1863 92-2t

Negroes to Hire at Auction.

AT the Market House, on Friday next the 1st Jan'y 1864, will be hired 30 NEGROES, consisting of men, women and boys, amongst them some excellent Cooks and House servants.

JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.
Dec'r 26. 1t

Brussels Carpet and Rug.

1 LARGE BRUSSELS CARPET,
1 Do. RUG, for sale.
JOHN H. COOK.
Dec'r 26, 1863 92-2t

Negro Girl for sale.

WILL be sold at the Market House, at 12 o'clock, on the 1st January 1864, a LIKELY

The general meetings of the Association shall be held every three months, on the Saturday following the quarterly report of the Treasurer. The meeting of the Directors shall be held the last Saturday of each month.

The place of meeting is the Town of Lenoir, and if the President desires to call a general meeting of the Directors at any other than the specified times, it is in his power to do so.

Assistance of the Ladies.—Provided the ladies see proper to join hands with us in our laudable effort to relieve suffering, we propose that there shall be a Senior Lady Manager, living in or near Lenoir, who shall in procuring supplies, and the manufacture of garments, assist the President and Directors for that District; and it shall be discretionary with her to appoint one or more assistants for her district. It shall also be her duty to appoint a Junior Lady Manager for each of the other Districts, to assist the Director for that District, and it shall be discretionary with such Lady Manager to appoint one or more assistants. The further organization of the Ladies' Department of this Association is left to the better judgment of the ladies themselves.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

James Harper, Esq., President; H. C. Hamilton, Esq., Vice President; S. P. Dula, Esq., Treasurer; Dr. J. M. Spainhour, Secretary.

Directors.—W. H. Ballew, Esq., Col J. C. Harper, C. C. Jones, Esq., and Rev. Abram Hays.

Resolved, That our member to the Legislature from Caldwell county, be requested to introduce a resolution in the approaching Legislature to blend the present and any future appropriation made by the State with the funds raised by this Association, and that the same be placed in the hands of this Association for proper distribution.

Resolved further, That these proceedings be sent to the Fayetteville Observer for publication, with the request that the N. C. Standard, Daily Progress, Spirit of the Age and Charlotte Bulletin copy.

ED. W. JONES, Pres't.

J. M. SPAINHOUR, Secretary.

Lenoir, N. C., Nov. 21, 1863.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors: Accompanying these lines you will find a report of a meeting held in the village of Lenoir, Caldwell county, for the purpose of devising ways and means to supply the necessary wants of the soldiers' families in our midst. The time has unquestionably arrived when men of means must divide a portion of their substance with those who are in want.

Our population is divided into two great classes, combatants and non-combatants, soldiers and producers; each class being dependent for success upon the fidelity of the other. In order to make our soldiers cheerful and contented, and to remove all excuses for desertion, two things are absolutely necessary: they must not only be fed and clothed themselves, but they must feel that their families are similarly provided for. In these times of unwonted strife to be rich, unless those of our citizens who belong to the producing class bestir themselves as they never have done before—unless a spirit of liberality such as hitherto has been unknown among us, pervade our entire home population, suffering is as sure to befall the families of some of our brave soldiers, as that the body continues to have wants. Christianity, philanthropy and our common humanity alike make it our duty to guard against such a contingency. Our soldiers have nobly done their duty in the field where danger lies. We have all shared the benefits accruing from their hardships and perils. Our farmers, manufacturers, &c., have all been busy, and a kind Providence has crowned their labors with great success. And now my fellow citizens, I ask you in all candor if our soldiers have not a right to expect and insist that the wants of their families shall, at least, be so far supplied by us, as to enable them with proper exertion and economy to live comfortably? They have jeopardized their lives to keep back the mercenary and merciless invaders from devastating our farms and demolishing our dwellings, while we have quietly pursued our respective vocations. The part that they have acted has been no less essential than that performed by ourselves. We could neither have sowed in peace nor reaped with joy if they had proved recreant to their trust. They have not only watched and labored, but they have fought and bled, sacrificing an arm, a leg, an eye, and life itself, to protect us while we provided for ourselves, for them, and those dearer to them than life. And shall we, in whose hands the grain, the meat, the yarn, the leather, &c., are, be guilty of conduct similar to that of the selfish lion, which, after setting apart three fourths of the booty for himself, declared that if any other beast (even if he *was* in the chase) wished to appropriate the fourth part to himself, he would incur his (the lion's) *hot* displeasure.

The propriety of forming organizations in every county in the State, or in the Confederacy, is obvious to every reflecting mind, and the writer would urge upon the citizens in every county who have not yet taken this step, to lose no time in doing so; and he would furthermore importune every man and woman who has any thing that can be spared, which is necessary for the comfort, either of the outward or inward man, to let it go into the hands of the soldiers, and that too at such prices as he will not be ashamed of when the war is over and the soldiers are returned to their homes.

Away with that spirit of every man for himself; and let us do to others as we would have them under similar circumstances do to us. F.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

BLADEN CO., N. C., Nov. 27, 1863.

Messrs. Editors: I see in your valuable paper of some weeks ago that the farmers are complained of for not sending their corn, &c., to market. This is right where there is corn or grain of any kind hoarded up for high prices; but I can assure you that there is not enough corn made in this county this season to sustain the indigent poor and feed the soldiers' families, but I am satisfied that there will be no suffering. The last County Court levied a tax of thirty-seven thousand dollars to purchase corn for those who are not able to buy; and every one, or nearly every one, is busy planting small grain, and I will venture the assertion that there will be more small grain sown and bladen this season than in any two seasons preceding. There seems to be no lack of energy on the part of the people to make everything that can be used as food or raiment, supplant the great [illegible] which we were fast falling into before the war. In the days of peace we could [illegible] the very best the land could be made to [illegible] work but little, dress fine, &c. But [illegible] days of Lincoln we live hard, work hard, for a peace which the God [illegible] decided for us and which by judi[illegible] ourselves and trusting in Him [illegible] will have, when it is His own [illegible] have it. There are some of [illegible] deserve the greatest [illegible] have taken in fur[illegible]ith provisions.

[illegible] John L. Mc[illegible] sol[illegible]

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decidedly in our favor, and my reason for saying so is, that Lincoln swaps war horses too often, and every time he puts his new horse to work he chafes and galls and doesn't pull at all, and he finds that he is paying a heavy boot and getting the worse horse. Not so with Davis. He has tried and well tried his fighting stock, and the longer he tries them the better they work, and he is satisfied if their load are a great deal too heavy they carry it with ease and honor to themselves, and to the joy and satisfaction of the whole Southern Confederation.

COLLY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Articles given by the Ladies of the Laurel Hill Soldiers' Aid Society, at the recent meetings:

Nov 2—Mrs S Gibson cotton yarn for 1 pr socks; Mrs J H McLean do for 2 prs; Mrs E Gilchrist do for 3 prs; Mrs M McNeill do for 1 pr; Mrs Dr Patterson woolen yarn for 2 prs; Miss Jeunette Stewart 2 shirts; Miss Sallie McLauchlin cotton yarn for 2 prs socks.

Nov 16—Miss Flora McNair 2 prs wool socks; Mr D Jordan 2 prs cotton do; Miss J A McLauchlin 2 prs wool do; Miss M M McLauchlin 2 prs cotton do; Mrs M McIntosh 2 prs socks, 5 prs drawers; Miss Ellen McIntosh 1 pair socks; Miss A M McIntosh 2 vizors; Miss Sarah McIntosh 1 pr socks; Miss Mag McNeill 1 pr do; Miss Kate C McNeill 1 pr wool do; Miss M McNeill 1 pr cotton do; Miss N Monroe 2 prs drawers; Mrs A Monroe 2 prs cotton socks; Miss E J Buchanan 2 prs do, 2 pairs drawers; Miss H A McMillan 1 pr cotton socks, 3 pairs drawers; Miss F McNeill 1 pair cotton socks; Miss E V McPherson 1 pr do, 3 prs drawers; Miss A McQueen 1 pr cotton socks; Miss M L McPherson 1 pr do; Mrs J H McLean cotton yarn for 2 prs; Miss C W McLauchlin 6 prs drawers; Mrs H A McMillan 3 pairs; Mrs F J McNeill 6 prs; Miss J E McLauchlin 8 shirts; Miss Sallie McCall 1 pr drawers.

In Dec'r—Miss A McQueen 1 shirt; Mrs H A McMillan 2 prs drawers; Mrs S J Gibson 2 shirts; Miss S McCall 2 shirts; Mrs J H McLean 5 do, 2 prs drawers; Mrs J C Beasley 2 shirts; Mrs H McCall 2 do; Miss Jannette McCall 3 do; Mrs M McNeill 2 do; Mrs M McIntyre 1 shirt, 1 pr drawers; Mrs Dr A Patterson weaving and sewing of 9 prs drawers; Miss C Leach 1 shirt; Miss M Robinson 1 do; Miss E Gilchrist 2 prs pants, 3 prs socks, 3 vizors; Miss M McNeill 1 pr socks; Miss K C McNeill 2 neck comforts, 2 prs gloves; Mr H McGregor 1 blanket, 2 prs socks; Miss Mag McNeill 2 prs socks; Miss E V McPherson 1 shirt; Miss M L M Pherson 1 do; Miss C S McPherson 1 do, 1 pr gloves; Miss U P McNeill 4 prs socks, 1 neck comfort; Miss C J McNeill 2 shirts, 2 prs drawers, 3 prs socks; Misses Stalker 16 prs wool and 6 prs cotton socks, they also wove 29½ yards cloth for the Society; Mrs J Buchanan 4 prs wool socks, 1 blanket, 1 pr gloves; Miss L McLauchlin wove 25 yds cloth for the Society; Miss Mag McNeill 1 pr socks; Mrs M Mc Neill cotton yarn for 1 pr; Mrs M McLauchlin jeans for 1 suit; Miss C A McLauchlin 2 pairs wool socks, jeans for 1 coat; Miss J A McLauchlin cotton yarn for 1 pair socks; Miss C W McLauchlin do for 3 pairs; Miss L M McLauchlin 2 neck comforts, 1 pair wool socks, 1 pair gloves, 1 pair jeans pants; Mrs H Priest 2 caps; Mr Q McKay 1 pr shoes.

The following sums were received for procuring thread and cloth:

$20 each—Capt C Malloy, M W McNair. $15 each—W McIntosh, Misses McLauchlin. $10 each—S Gibson Dr A Patterson, A N McMillan, J Stalker, D McLaurin, J McLeod, H McArn, J A Gilchrist, D Jordan, L W McLaurin, D Leach, J McDonald, Col J W Leak, $9—J McIver. $5 each—Dr G M Morrison G M Patterson, H McCall, M Morrison, N A McNair, Col Alex'r Shaw, J B Jenkins, S J Gibson, J McLaurin, J K McLean, J McKay, Mrs Dr A Patterson, D J Ihnson, Rev M Robbins, J Patterson, A Johnson, D C Stewart, W Leach, Wm M Farland, N McDonald, M Blue, D McKay, J A McQueen, A Leach. $3 each—Y Shaw, H McMillan, J A Patterson. $2 each—D McNeill, J McCall, A Priest, Dr A McDougald, J Johnson, D Wilkinson, M Graham. $1 each—R Monroe, D W Livingston, H Priest.

EFFY GILCHRIST, Pres't.

MAG MCNEILL, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Among all the brave Southerners fallen in defence of home and liberty, none is more deeply lamented than William H Gee, of Co. E, 26th Reg't N. C., who was wounded in that terrific engagement at Bristow Station, Va., Oct 14th 1863, and died Nov. 7th, aged 31 years. He proved his devotion to his country by voluntarily tearing himself away from a pleasant home, affectionate father and afflicted mother, and offered his life a sacrifice on the cause of our country. He participated in several battles, doing his whole duty, escaping injury up to the bloody battle of Gettysburg, Pa., where he received a slight wound from which he soon recovered and returned to his company. He bore his sufferings with much fortitude, calmly resigning his life in the hands of God, expressing a willingness to die. While in the Hospital a kind lady presented him a Bible, which he read as long as he was able, then gave it to his nephew who was present, requested him to carry it home to his mother and tell her to read it. He was the only son of a kind father and devoted mother, who deeply mourn their irreparable loss; but God be praised, they mourn not as those who have no hope. Then wipe away your tears and indulge the hope that your dear William is at rest, and strive with all diligence to meet him in that happy land.

Asleep in Jesus, far from thee
Thy kindred and their graves may be;
But thine is still a blessed sleep
From which none ever wakes to weep.

A****.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the Lumber Bridge Division, No. 139, Sons of Temperance, held on the evening of the 19th Dec'r 1863, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased an All-Wise Providence to remove by death our much esteemed Visitor Miss Susan L. Jones, in the bloom of youth, who was a worthy and devoted Visitor of our Division. Therefore be it

Resolved 1st, Our Order has lost one of its brightest stars, and that we deeply deplore the loss to our Division, to the community, and to society in common, to all which she was an ornament; yet in humble submission to Him who doeth all things well, we kiss the hand that holds the rod, and say, Thy will be done.

2d. That we will ever cherish and fondly remember the unblemished character of our deceased Visitor, for the many virtues she ever exhibited in all the relations of life.

3d. That we tender to the bereaved parents of our affectionate sister our heartfelt sympathies, and that we drop with them the tear of sorrow for her, who was dear both to them and us; yet we have cause to hope that what is our loss is her eternal gain.

4th, That a blank page in our Record be inscribed to her memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the parents of the deceased, and that they be also sent to the Fayetteville Observer for publication.

COL. S. J. COBB,
A. MCKINNON,
J. R. MCDONALD,
M. A. MCGUGAN,
M. A. COBB. } Committee.

Cape Fear Advocate please copy. E. W. MCGUGAN, R. S.

Fund your Money!

THE subscriber offers for sale 407 acres of LAND, between Dunham's Creek and Little River in Moore county, joining the lands of A. M. Blue and others. The land is well timbered, has never been boxed, and is suitable for farming and other purposes.

Dec'r 9. ARCH'D A. MCKEITHEN.

Also, joining the above, 577 acres, known as the D B McDonald Land, which runs to Little River at Thagard's Mills. This land is heavily timbered, and may be made a splendid farm. But little improvements on it at present. Also, one-third interest in the Saw, Grist and Merchant Flour Mill, with all the fixtures and appurtenances known as "Thagard's Mills." The Mills are new and in excellent condition, situated on Little River, with as good a pair of Burrs as there is in the State, and has a good custom.

All the above property lies about six miles Southeast of Carthage and about two miles South of Union Church. I will sell any part or the whole of the above described property. Early application is solicited. For further description inquire of Mr. W. C. Thagard, or examine the premises in person. My Post Office is Johnsonville, N. C.

ARCH'D A McKEITH'N,
Agent for Alex. McNeill.

Dec'r 9, 1863. 90-*2pd

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1863.

Thomas W. Ritter, Adm'r, vs John S. Ritter and others.

Petition to sell Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that George McIntosh and wife Susannah reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, for them to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday in January next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said petition, or it will be heard ex parte as to them, and a decree rendered to divide the lands set forth in the petition.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Carthage, 4th Monday in Oct'r 1863.

87-*6tpd A. H. MCNEILL, C. C. C.

POST OFFICE, ARMY NORTHERN VA.,
DECEMBER 10, 1863.

To the Editor of the Whig:—You will confer a favor on the "Army of Northern Virginia" by allowing me to inform them through the "Press" that it is a positive order from the Post Office Department "that no papers or letters shall be delivered to any one until the postage is paid."

The accumulation of papers in the office is immense, and if subscribers do not get their papers it can be explained in this way. *When papers are pre-paid they should be marked "pre-paid" at the office from which they are sent. Letters that are pre-paid* are more certainly delivered. The name of the regiment to which the person belongs should be distinctly written.

JOHN L. EUBANK, P. M.

P. S.—The name of the office is the "Post office of the Army of Northern Virginia" and not as you have it, the "*Northern* Army of Virginia."

All newspapers in the Confederacy will please copy.

The following order shows the manner in which our prisoners in the hands of the yankees were treated at the very time we permitted them to send supplies to the prisoners in our possession:

Headquarters Commander of the Post, Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 29.—The following letter of instruction is published for the information of all concerned: To Col. Charles V. Deland, Commanding Camp Douglas—Colonel: Hereafter you will permit prisoners of war to receive such articles of clothing as may be absolutely necessary only from their immediate families—not from friends or sympathisers. If a prisoner has a suit which he can wear, nothing more can be given to him. Boxes of clothing, or other articles of distribution, will not be received, nor will you receive contributions of liquors for the sick. Whatever is necessary and proper will be obtained on requisition made on the Medical Department. You will not receive or deposit for any one person more than ten dollars, unless it is found in his possession when he is delivered to you.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry, and
Commissary General of Prisoners.

Spirit of the Women of Virginia.—A lady of Clarke county, Va., whose husband has been, during the past two years, in yankee prisons and in exile from his home, and whose son (an only child, in his 18th year,) is now in some Northern bastile, as a prisoner of war, writes to her husband as follows: "If it were possible, I should like you to be at home; but I do not want you, or O——, ever to give up the struggle for liberty and our rights. If your salary fails to pay your board, go at something else for the Confederacy; I will try and contrive a way to clothe you. I would love to be with you, but do not expect it now in these times. I wish O—— was at home—I mean in his company—but I would rather he would be held a prisoner for the war than have him at home, dodging his duty as some do. I am proud to think every man in my little family is in the army. If I have but two, they are at their post of duty."

Potatoes.—Capt. D. Pender, of the 2d Congressional District, N. C., has received and issued up to date, to the different military commands, Richmond hospitals and prison department, 12,000 bushels sweet potatoes, without a loss from decay of a quantity to exceed fifty bushels—thus saving many thousand dollars worth of bread, to say nothing of the great luxury extended to the sick and wounded soldiers.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Glass.—The Glass Works, at Rocketts, are now in constant operation, and are turning out large quantities of ticklers, tumblers, prescription vials, lamp chimneys, bottles, ect. We presume the proprietors will ere long be able to supply the demand for their wares.—*Richmond Whig.*

Searching Females.—We find the subjoined paragraph in the N. Y. Herald of the 12th:

Some females suspected of smuggling goods into Dixie, were recently searched by the provost marshal of Memphis, Tenn. One wore a bale of fine linen as a bustle. Her corset was filled with gold coin, quilted in, to the amount of $1,200. Another had her form rounded out with padding made of dress silks. Her hose were found to conceal a quantity of gentlemen's cravats, which were swashed carefully about her legs. The third lady's ample bust was filled out by a museum of articles consisting mainly of jewelry, silk thread, needles and medicines.

We are requested by Mr L. W. Adkins, of Lewis Fork, Wilkes County, to state to soldiers' wives, that being a regular blacksmith, he will do such work as they may need free of charge. He has been doing this for several months past. The wives of soldiers and those in want generally would be greatly benefited if Mr. Adkins' example were followed by persons more able than he is to work for nothing.—*Standard.*

Raw Hides wanted to Tan.

WE will tan Hides for one third of the Leather. Hides to be delivered at our Tan Yard at Rives' Chapel, Chatham county, P. O. Beaumont.

We refer to Geo. W. Williams & Co., Fayetteville.

W. D WATSON & CO.

Beaumont, Chatham Co., Nov 19, 1863. 88*9pd

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having, at December Term 1863 of Cumberland County Court, qualified as administrator on the Estate of John Ray, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate to make payment, and those having claims against the estate to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

DUNCAN SHAW, Adm'r.

Dec'r 8, 1863.

Further Notice.

ON Wednesday the 30th inst., at the late residence of said John Ray, I will sell the Personal Property belonging to said Estate, consisting of CATTLE, HORSES, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. Terms at sale.

DUNCAN SHAW, Adm'r.

Dec'r 8, 1863. 89*3tpd

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct. Term, 1863.

Jane McDonald, Administratrix, vs. Daniel E. McDonald and others

Petition for Account and Settlement.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Daniel E. McDonald, W. W. McDonald and John A. McDonald, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, for them to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday of January next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said petition, or it will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, 4th Monday in October 1863.

87*6wpd] A. H. MCNEILL, C. C. C.

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term 1863.

Nathan Douglass and wife and others vs Bryan Douglass and Rabon Douglass.

Petition for Partition of Lands.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants reside beyond the limits of the State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, for them to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday in January next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said petition, or it will be heard ex parte as to them, and a decree rendered to divide the lands set forth in the petition.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Carthage, 4th Monday in Oct'r 1863.

87-*6tpd A. H. MCNEILL, C. C. C.

ENROLLING OFFICE,

FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 19th, 1863.

THE attention of all concerned is invited to Par II, General Orders No. 141, A & I. G. Office, Richmond, Va. Oct. 29th, 1863:

"Soldiers returning home on furlough, or on reaching places at which they will stay during furlough, will immediately report to the nearest enrolling officer, who will keep a register of their names, descriptive list, place where stationed, by whom the furlough was granted, and the time at which it expires."

The attention of all Militia and Home Guard Officers is called to the above, to notify all such persons of the nature of the Order.

GEO. H. HAIGH,
Lt. and Enrolling Officer for Cumberland.

91-2t

STOLEN,

FROM my stable on the night of the 18th inst., a DARK BAY MARE, (nearly a black,) little white on one of the hind feet, marks of saddle on the back; also marks of gear on both shoulders. There is also a mark, or scar on the nose produced by a nail. I will pay a liberal reward for any information that will lead to her recovery, or Fifty Dollars for any proof that will convict the thief.

Any information of the above animal, please direct to Terebinth P. O., Cumberland county, N. C.

D. P. WEST.

Dec'r 19, 1863. 91-3tpd

Prof. W. S. B. Matthews will visit Fayetteville and vicinity, about the 30th of this month, for the purpose of TUNING Piano Fortes; Strings replaced, etc.

Dec'r 15 91tf

LOST,

BETWEEN Northwest Station on the W. C. & R. R. R. and Rockingham, two Notes, signed by James T. Lovin, payable to Solomon Townsend; first one dated Oct'r 27th, 1860, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars and sixty six cents, due the first day of January 1864; second one dated Oct'r 27th, 1860, due the first day of January 1865. All persons are forewarned from trading for the above-named Notes.

W. D. TOWNSEND.

Bostick's Mills, N. C., Dec'r 14, 1863. 91-2tp

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the night of 17th inst., my boy JUNIUS. He is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, weighs 160 or 200 lbs, about 22 years old, very likely, has a down look and very black, a fine voice, speaks quick; had on when he left a soldier's jacket, grass hat and cotton pants. He may possibly lurk in the neighborhood of Gray's Creek on the Cape Fear, or make his way to Goldsboro' at which place he was raised. I advise the authorities of Goldsboro' and Kinston to be on the lookout for him. The above reward will be paid for him or his confinement in any jail so that I may get him again.

DANIEL MCNATT.

Fayetteville, Dec 21. 91tf

WANTED TO HIRE,

FOR the next year, a first rate WOMAN, of middle age, as nurse and house servant. For one that is well recommended I will pay a good price. If any person has such a one to sell, I should like to purchase.

EDWIN GLOVER

Dec'r 16. 90-1J

Lost or Mislaid,

A NOTE of $80 made by W. J. McLauchlin, (now deceased,) to John A. Gilchrist some time in January 1862.

I hereby forewarn all persons from trading for said Note, and the Administrator of the Estate of said W. J. McLauchlin not to pay said Note to any one but myself or my agent.

JOHN A. GILCHRIST.

Dec'r 15. 90-3tpd

TOWN ELECTION.

AN ELECTION for Mayor and seven Commissioners of the Town of Fayetteville will be held at the Town Hall on the first Monday in January 1864.

HECTOR MCNEILL, Sheriff.

Dec'r 16, 1863. 90-1t

Negroes for Sale.

ONE NEGRO WOMAN 32 years of age, an excellent cook.

One BOY 11 years of age.

JOHN H. COOK.

Dec'r 19, 1863. 91-2t

NEW PUBLICATIONS
BY BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL READER, with Maps—is just published. This is the only geography published in the Confederacy, and is to be followed by a Common School Geography. Send in your orders soon. Price $2.00.

THE DIXIE PRIMER—one of the cheapest and best books for children, has gone through the second edition with great popularity. Price per hundred, $10.

THE FIRST DIXIE READER will be out the 20th of Nov. inst., by Mrs. M. B. Moore, author of the series. Price 50 cents.

THE DIXIE SPELLING BOOK, will not be delayed much longer.

HESPER AND OTHER POEMS, by Theo. H. Hill. Second edition nearly exhausted. Send in your orders. Price $1.

MYRTLE LEAVES, now in press, shall be issued as soon as possible under the circumstances. It will be a popular book. Price $1 50.

THE ELEMENTARY SPELLING BOOK, is adapted to Southern Schools. Price $1 00.

MORVEN AND LINDA, by Rev. A. W. Mangum. Beautiful and good. Price $1.

FIRST BOOK IN COMPOSITION, contains a number of pleasant writing exercises. The only book of the kind published in the Confederacy. Price 1 50.

HISTORICAL SCRIPTURE QUESTIONS, suited to Sabbath Schools and to soldiers in camp. The best book of the kind yet published. Price 50 cts.

The usual deductions made to the trade.

N. B.—Those ordering books to be sent per mail, must send 10 cents extra on each dollar to pay postage.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,
Raleigh, Nov. 16. 85-*tf

Southern Publications on Hand.

WARREN'S SURGERY,	$6 00
Hardee's Tactics, 1st & 2d vols.,	5 00
Gilham's Manual,	9 00
Army Regulations,	5 00
Evolutions of the Line,	5 00
Wheeler's Cavalry,	6 50
Volunteer's Field and Camp book,	75
Napoleon's Maxims of War,	1 00
Cavalry Drill by Patten,	1 50
Bayonet Exercise and Skirmish Drill,	1 00
The Volunteer's Hand book,	1 00
School of the Guides,	1 00
First Year of the War,	3 00
Second Year of the War,	6 00
York's English Grammar,	1 50
Smith's English Grammar, revised,	2 00
Smythe's Primary Grammar,	75
Smythe's School Grammar,	1 00
Elementary Spelling Book,	1 00
The Confederate Speller,	1 50
Our Own Speller,	75
The Dixie Primer,	25
The Confederate Primer,	50
Our Own Primer,	50
Southern Methodist Primer,	50
Pictorial Primer,	50
First Book in Composition,	1 50
Our Own First Reader,	50
The First Dixie Reader,	50
Our Own Second Reader,	75
Bingham's Latin Grammar,	2 50
Geographical Reader with Maps,	2 00
Hill's Poems,	1 00
The Guerrillas, Dialogues,	50
Wesleyan Catechism, No. 1,	25
Wesleyan Catechism, No. 2,	50
Capers' Catechism,	25
Sermon Catechism, by Wood,	25
Historical Scripture Questions,	50
Sunday School Bell,	50
Sabbath School Wreath,	50
Biblical Catechism, by Lansdell,	50
Life of Stonewall Jackson,	5 00
Strange Story,	3 00
Great Expectations,	3 00
Morgan and his Men,	3 50
The Battle of the Bards,	2 50
Romance of a Poor Young Man,	1 50
Step Sister,	1 50
Wild Western Scenes,	1 50
Darrell Markham,	2 50
Campaign from Texas to Maryland,	1 75
No Name, by Wilkie Collins,	4 00
Aurora Floyd, by "	3 00
Les Miserables Fantine,	2 00
" " Cosette,	2 00
" " Maurius,	2 00
Stonewall Song Book,	50
Dixie Land Songster,	25
Bonnie Blue Flag,	25
Cotton Field Melodies,	25

The usual deductions made to the trade.

N. B.—Those ordering books by mail should send an extra ten cents on the dollar for postage.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.

Dwelling Houses at Auction.

ON Tuesday the 29th inst.,
House corner Dick and Russell Streets;
House South side Hay street, opposite R. E. Heide's;
House corner of Moore and Fink streets;
House Ramsay street, John J. C. Poe;
House Frink street, opposite Mr Sandford's field;
deliverable first Jan'y.

At the same time will be sold,
4 first-rate MULES;
2 Wagons and Harness.

JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.

Dec'r 19, 1863. 91-2t

Champaign at Auction.

ON Tuesday the 29th instant, will be sold at Auction, 75 Bottles Champaign.

JOHN H. COOK, Auc'r.

Dec. 21, 1863. 91-2t

Fine Crape Shawl.

ONE fine large CRAPE SHAWL, for sale by

JOHN H. COOK

Dec'r 17. 90 3t

WANTED,

BY an exempt soldier, a situation as Teacher in some School or private family where little walking will be required. Could fill some of the many "shade offices" about to be vacated by the present Congress. Is a graduate, and has references from the late H. W. Miller and others.

Address WM. MARCOM,
91 3tpd Raleigh, N. C.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
NORTH CAROLINA.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, Dec 15th, 1863. General Orders, No 6

I. The following act of the General Assembly of North Carolina is published for the information of all concerned:

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That neither the Governor of this State, nor the officers acting under an act ratified on the 7th day of July, 1863, entitled "An act in relation to the Militia and a Guard for Home Defence," shall call out for drill or muster the persons enrolled under said act, oftener than once a month in company drill, or oftener than twice a year in battalion drill, which battalion drills shall take the place of the company drills for the month in which they are appointed, unless when called into actual service to repel invasion or suppress insurrection, or to execute the laws of the State.

Sec 2. Be it further enacted, That the Governor shall have the power to use the Guards for Home Defence for the purpose of arresting conscripts and deserters; *Provided*, they shall not be ordered upon this duty beyond the limits of the counties in which they reside or the counties adjacent thereto.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That in addition to the exemptions contained in the act to which this is an amendment, there shall be exempt county commissioners appointed under an act entitled "An act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army," regular millers, blacksmiths who have established shops, necessary operatives in factories and foundries, the Attorney General, Solicitors of the several circuits and counties, physicians of five years' practice, contractors with the State or Confederate government, one editor to each newspaper and the necessary compositors, mail carriers, professors in colleges and teachers in academies; *Provided*, that this exemption shall only apply to the drills specified in this bill and not to service when the Guard for Home Defence is called into the field.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That for failure to attend at battalion or regimental drill, each field officer shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, each Captain and other officers who shall fail to muster and drill their companies the times appointed, shall forfeit and pay for each failure fifty dollars, and if a non-commissioned officer or private shall fail to attend at any drill, he shall forfeit and pay not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars; *Provided*, that every absentee shall be allowed until the next muster to make his excuse. The fines shall be adjudged by regimental and company courts-martial, and judgments are to be entered up and the fines collected in the same mode and in accordance with the provisions of the Militia Law of North Carolina, passed at the second extra session of the General Assembly, 1861.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That the Surgeon General, by and with the advice and consent of the Governor, may appoint surgical boards, not exceeding three, composed of two physicians each, who shall declare by their certificates those persons who shall be exempt from service under the act to which this is an amendment, on account of mental or physical disability, and they shall receive the pay of their rank and travelling expenses, to be determined by the Adjutant General.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That the Guard for Home Defence, should they be called into service by the Governor, shall receive the same pay, rations and allowances as soldiers in the Confederate States' service, and shall be subject to the rules and articles of war of the Confederate States.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That when the pressure of public danger shall not prevent the observance of such a rule, the said Guard for Home Defence shall not be called into service *en masse*, but by drafts of a number of men from each convenient company, so as to make up the aggregate force required.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force and take effect from and after its ratification.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this the 14th day of December, A. D., 1863.

R. S. DONNELL, S. H. C.
GILES MEBANE, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

I, JNO. P. H. RUSS, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 14th December, 1863.

J. P. H. RUSS, Sec. of State.

II. The company drills required by the 1st section of the foregoing act will take place on the second Saturday in the months of January, February, March, May, June, July, August, September, November and December, and the Battalion drills on the second Saturday in the months of April and October.

III. The 3d section of the foregoing act is construed to mean that the parties enumerated are exempt from drills, apprehending deserters, and other ordinary duty of the Guard for home defence, but are not exempt from duty when the Guard for home defence is called into service to repel invasion, suppress insurrection or to execute the laws of the State.

By order of Governor VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN, Adjutant General.

Dec. 17, 1863. 91-4t

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on the 18th September, my negro woman JENNY, aged about 28 years, about 5 feet high, dark complexion, looks surly unless spoken to, at which time she is very pleasant. She ranaway sometime previous and was taken up in Robeson county, N. Carolina, in the neighborhood of Shoe Heel Depot, working about under the pretence of being free. She was carried off by one Lewis Oxandine, a mulatto who was hauling cora at that time, from my plantation. I will give the above reward for her delivery to me or in any Jail so that I get her. I will give one hundred dollars more for proof sufficient to convict any person of harboring her.

My address is Brownsville Post Office, Marlborough District, South Carolina.

JOHN A. HODGES.

Dec 8, 1863. 89 *8tpd

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, Nov'r Term, 1863.

John McQueen and wife Henrietta vs Arch'd McRimmon, Jno McRimmon, Angus McCallum and wife Mary Ann, Margaret McRimmon, Harrison McRimmon and Murdoch McRimmon.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Angus McCallum and wife Mary Ann, and Murdoch McRimmon, defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the Fourth Monday of November 1863.

89*6tpd JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, Nov'r Term, 1863.

Sarah McLean vs John N McLean, Daniel L McLean, Neill McLeod and wife Margaret, A A. McLean and Murdoch McLean.

Petition for Dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Neill McLeod and wife Margaret, defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the Fourth Monday of November, 1863.

89*6tpd JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk.

Salt! Salt!! Salt!!!

THE Subscriber will sell five hundred bushels SALT at ten dollars per Bushel. 75 per cent on cost, for cash or barter in corn and wheat, at Shallotte, Brunswick County.

JOSEPH C. BROOKS

November 16 81*11tpd

SCHEDULE OF PRICES
FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

WE, the undersigned Commissioners of Appraisement for the State of North Carolina,